THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

PROHIBITION'S NEXT TEN YEARS

AS A "THRILLER," Prohibition in its eleventh year more than holds its own on the national political stage.

The ten years' experiment has not proved, as the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* sees it, that Prohibition is either enforceable or unenforceable. But it has demonstrated that those who differ about it, differ violently, and generally want no compromise. So the Ohio daily can think of no cheering answer to the question: Will 1940 see the Prohibition problem "as far from solution as 930?"

The Congressional legislative mill begins the slow process of grinding out the Hoover-Wickersham enforcement program, with dry majorities relentlessly swamping successive wet amendments, all to the accompaniment of oratorical efforts on both sides. Outside of Congress, wet and dry organizations plan their militant campaigns, and hold mass meetings, with similar oratorical trimmings.

TEN YEARS IS A LONG TIME

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*.

Deep depression pervades much of the editorial comment. Here is the United States going on "half wet, half dry," and Mr. Hoover's "noble experiment," says the St. Paul *Dispatch*, "is halted in mid-stream; it should either go forward or backward if the country is to be saved." Agreeing with Frank Kent of the Baltimore *Sun* that "the relative strength of wets and drys is approximately what it was ten years ago," the Omaha *World-Herald* characterizes the existing situation as "intolerable," "disgusting to both drys and wets," vastly harmful to law and society, and "rapidly drifting from bad to worse."

"We are drifting toward civil war in America," declares the Jacksonville *Journal*, continuing:

"Drifting? Well, more than 1,300 murdered citizens, slain under Prohibition, make us wonder if we are not already at war.

"We can not go on this way.

"Not Prohibition—but the tragedy of its enforcement—has split this nation as nothing has ever split it since '60 and '61. And it is as true to-day as it was then, that a nation divided can not stand."

This Florida paper joins with other dailies to protest against what they consider the inflammatory attitude of extremists and fanatics on both sides. Some press writers despair of any early change for the better. Prohibition, says the Seattle *Times*, "has not yet passed beyond the experimental stage." It was never so controversial. Neither side offers any statistics that the other side will accept. But, after all, concludes the Pacific coast journal:

"It would be contrary to any honest concept of the human average to hope that Prohibition might soon be made acceptable throughout the land; it would run against all common-sense reasoning to assume that any means of force or suasion could bring the fight to a quick finish.

"Ten years, after all, is not long in the life of a republic that has been built to withstand dissension within as well as assault from without. As a nation we shall survive the turmoil of to-day and of to-morrow; outlive and frown upon the fanaticism and intolerance now rising from all sides to obscure the view of our better course."

And the Hartford *Courant* concludes cheerfully:

"Out of all the welter of controversy, of crimination and recrimination will come a sane and sensible solution which the vast majority will gladly accept. The dignity of the Constitution will be restored, the law will be respected and obeyed, and the professional Prohibitionist will be relegated, along with the evil creatures of his creation, to that limbo now awaiting him."

It would be possible to print columns of dry editorial argument that the gains from Prohibition far outweigh any ill effects, and similar columns of statements in wet editorials asserting that Prohibition has failed in every respect and has been the cause of evils overbalancing all possible benefits. But why not, suggests the New York *Times*, try to draw up "something like a judicial review of all that has happened since the Volstead Act became law."

So this paper tries to draw a balance. First, "some things must be put down on the credit side of Prohibition, even by those who believed from the first that the Eighteenth Amendment was a great mistake, and have since become convinced that the endeavors to enforce it have been almost a complete failure":

"In some parts of the country there has been an economic gain. Probably the number of drinkers among workingmen

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has been lowered. Money once spent for liquor has gone into savings or improved standards of living. And the old-style saloon has been almost entirely abolished, never, it is to be hoped and predicted, to return. That source of social demoralization and political corruption has been got rid of—or at least driven into subterranean hiding—by national Prohibition. This must stand high in any list of the benefits brought by it."

On the other side, *The Times* asks us to "consider a few of the things which honest Prohibitionists admit to-day that they did not foresee in 1920":

ANYWAY, HE'S STILL HANGING ON!

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

"(1) They never took sufficiently into their reckoning the possibility of smuggling liquor into this country.

"(2) Prohibitionists were equally blind, in 1920, to the possibilities of an immense production of alcohol for beverage purposes by processes developed within the home.

"(3) They did not have a just perception of the terrible means of official corruption which they were placing in the hands of the police and of agents of the Federal Government all over the land.

"(4) Another disappointed hope of the Prohibitionists of 1920 lies in the attitude of the younger generation. It was confidently expected that millions of youthful Americans would soon be coming forward into citizenship who had never tasted liquor. Older people might still persist in their sinful ways, but the rising generation would speedily outnumber and supersede them. What really took place, however, may be inferred from the admissions made at the national convention of the Anti-Saloon League last month. There it was recognized frankly that millions of boys and girls under Prohibition had fallen into drinking habits before unknown among people of their age, and now the demand is that a special campaign, well financed, be organized by the Anti-Saloon League in order to save the young from being ruined by alcohol."

"The case for a reconsideration" seems to *The Times* to be clear. For one thing, it thinks the law should be changed to make it "more enforceable," and "what else should be attempted in order to remove a part of the evils into which national Prohibition has plunged this nation must be left to time and to the deliberate judgment of impartial men conferring together in the search for what is best for the United States."

Quoting Chief Justice Taft to the effect that a satisfactory test of Prohibition would require twenty years, a writer calling himself "A Moderate" discusses "The Next Ten Years of Prohibition" on the editorial page of the Springfield *Republican.* He thinks the title is safe, since even if the wets are triumphant, it would take them ten years to make Congress overwhelmingly wet and to complete the process of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment. This observer does not find a nation-wide referendum desired by either wet or dry leaders, the wets now preferring "nibbling" tactics. The Prohibitionists now have against them the power of the city press. The chief handicap of the wets, on the other hand, is said to be their inability to agree among themselves on any substitute system of control; "they are united only for the purpose of destruction":

"Of substitutes there is no end, but the one and only substitute that must finally emerge out of the chaos of denunciation and damnation of the existing order can not yet be discerned. The wets may win battle after battle in the coming years on the lines of their destructive campaign. They may so discourage and paralyze all enforcement that the very gutters will run with liquor. But they can be triumphant in the end only with a constructive project. Napoleon said that the English were often beaten, but that they always won the last battle. The drys may at least entertain the hope and even the expectation that, so far as the essentials of this controversy are concerned, the victory in the last battle will be theirs.

"As for a 'final solution' of the liquor question, in any ideal sense, there isn't any. No system of control devised by the ingenuity of man has ever been in practise more than an approximation to genuine success. Probably none will be."

"Because of the feeling provoked, the eloquence unloosed in the House and Senate, and the general concern," the Prohibition-enforcement proposals now before Congress overshadow everything else going on in Washington, writes *The New Republic's* anonymous Washington correspondent. "Those in the best position to judge the situation," he adds, "believe that all the Hoover Prohibition proposals will be enacted before July."

One group of Prohibition proposals that have aroused more than passing interest have to do with "show-downs" either in Congress or the nation. For instance, Senator Blaine of Wisconsin has introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which several drys have declared themselves willing to have brought to a vote. "Even without chance of success, the resolution for repeal is the only sensible proposal before Congress," declares the wet Chicago *Tribune.* And the dry Mobile *Register* agrees that "Congress should go on record in this matter at the earliest possible time." On the other hand, the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* thinks that these test votes are "wholly unnecessary."

Senator Blaine's proposal "may ultimately lead to a nation-wide referendum," says David Lawrence in a Consolidated Press dispatch, referring to a belief on the part of many people that such a vote would be the only way to convince both wets and drys that the majority of the people are either for or against Prohibition. Incidentally, Mrs. Norton, the Congresswoman from New Jersey, has a bill for a referendum on a nation-wide basis, and Republican leader Watson in the Senate has exprest his approval of the idea of a referendum by States. The New York *Herald Tribune* argues that the press of the country is predominantly wet, because it "caters, for the most part, to an urban constituency which is naturally wet," and Congress predominantly dry because of the political power of "the militant minority of organized drys." Therefore, "such a nation-wide referendum on the question as that outlined by Senator Watson would fill a long-felt want." Of course it would have no binding effect, but it would nevertheless "clear the air of a great deal of bitter controversy based on guesswork."

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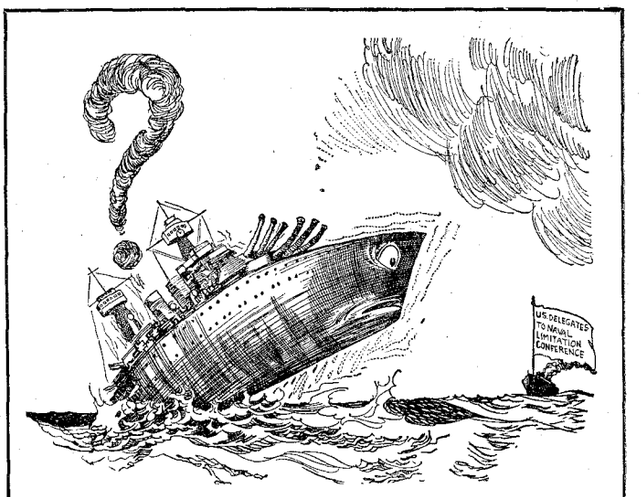
THE TWILIGHT OF THE BATTLE-SHIP

IS THE BATTLE-SHIP, the most powerful and expensive of man's instruments of war, already out of date, and destined soon to go the way of the pterodactyl and the mastodon?

This question, which has been agitating naval authorities since the World War, took the front of the stage when Premier MacDonald, on the eve of the London Conference, told the foreign newspaper correspondents that the British Government desires to see the battle-ship eventually eliminated from the fleets of the world, and that in the meantime it hopes for an agreement to postpone the replacement of ships of this class as they become obsolete. About the same time seventy-seven Labor members of the British Parliament issued a manifesto calling for the abolition of the battle-ship and the reduction of all war-ships to a maximum of 10,000 tons. "Now it is being argued in London, Paris, and Rome that the real road to naval economy is to curtail radically the battle-ship, the most expensive of war-ships," reports a London dispatch. "Capital ships, constituting offensive armament par excellence, should logically be the first to undergo cuts or total suppression, before considering limitation of the essentially defensive means by which nations must meet the bare needs of their security," says the semiofficial Paris *Temps*. Even a five- or ten-year extension of the present holiday in battle-ship building would be an immense gain, remarks the London *New Statesman*, because "not only would it save us many millions, but it would probably end in nobody wanting to resuscitate these absurd monsters." Since "the sole function of battle-ships is to fight battle-ships," points out the London *Spectator*, "if they are abolished, no country will be in a more dangerous position than it is now."

"Many naval experts are confident that no nation will build another big battle-ship—that the day of this giant gun platform is over," reports a Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, who adds: "The airplane and the submarine among other things, have made the big battle-ship too vulnerable." "The movement for the abolition of the battle-ship is winning increasing support," thinks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, which sees a parallel between battle-ships and "the elephants Hannibal used in vain against the Romans 200 years before the Christian era—they can fight others of their own species, but can do little else." "There is a general feeling that it is unnecessary to build any more huge war-ships at enormous cost," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which we read further:



THE FRIGHTENED DREADNOUGHT
—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

"There is a wide-spread assumption that battle-ships are obsolete. The development of aircraft, submarines, depth bombs, mines, and cruisers has made battle-ships more vulnerable and less valuable, but naval strategists still hold them to be the backbone of the fleet. Our naval experts continue to be worried because Britain has several more modern battle-ship units than we have, and they object to postponing replacements because this disparity will continue.

"Yet it will be easier to reduce world navies by permitting battle-ships to become obsolescent and postponing their replacement than in any other way. Naval reduction is the purpose of the London Conference. Hence we may look confidently toward some action that will reduce the relative importance of these giants of the sea. They do represent an enormous capital investment which could be better employed for constructive purposes."

"It is safe to believe the day of the battle-ship is nearing an end, notwithstanding the conflict of opinions on that subject," remarks the Newark *Evening News*, which goes on to say:

"The holiday would be almost as good as an agreement to abolish the battle-ship; for, as the Laborite *Daily Herald* points out, 'a battle-ship holiday, if prolonged now, is likely to last forever.' If an agreement is reached not to make replacements before 1936, fourteen years of non-competition will have elapsed. After that length of time it will be hard to start building battle-ships again."

The case against the battle-ship is briefly stated in the following paragraphs of an article in the New York *Times Magazine*, by Fitzhugh Green, a former naval officer:

"Since the value of battle-ships in the World War fell almost to that of an imponderable moral threat, it is not unlikely that the next war will be fought without them.

"In my own twenty-two years of service in the United States Navy I spent nearly all my sea duty on a battle-ship, and some of my shore duty at the Naval War College. Aside from any academic knowledge I absorbed, I emerged with a profound doubt as to whether a giant engine of war costing around $50,000,000, equipped with hundreds of tons of costly and delicate instruments, propelled by massive but fragile machinery, kept afloat only by virtue of a comparatively thin hull, and armed with but a dozen major-caliber guns, could possibly survive the ingenuity that has brought radio, aviation, and poison gas into being.

"A fog bank can render a battle-ship helpless.

"One pilotless airplane loaded with gas projectiles and

LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE
BATTLESHIPS
THE PEOPLE'S MONEY
ANYTHING THEY DO TO CURB THIS BIG BOY'S APPETITE WILL BE ALL RIGHT WITH ME!
TAMPERER
FRED O SEIBEL

GONE INTO A HUDDLE!
—Seibel in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*.

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directed by radio can put a battle-ship out of action. (A thousand such planes could be built and equipped for the cost of one battle-ship.)

"One adverse action with the enemy can mean the complete defeat of a nation depending largely upon her battle-ship force—experts believe that if Germany had won at Jutland, Britain must soon have surrendered.

"The swift rise and swifter decline of the battle-ship's importance makes a trenchant commentary on the incredible advance of science during the past 100 years. No effective military weapon has ever achieved such great heights of military value in so short a time or passed the zenith of its power so rapidly as has the battle-ship."

But the battle-ship tradition, he continues, "is still strong enough to be a point of departure for all naval discussion. And tho the battle-ship as a naval unit is slowly passing into oblivion, we may expect it to be a unit of diplomatic negotiation for some years to come." Concluding:

"Our one hope is that the Smithsonian will preserve the last battle-ship for posterity as a superb exhibit of human folly."

The American delegates to the London Conference, correspondents generally agree in reporting, are well disposed toward delaying battle-ship replacements, but do not think that the time has come for abolishing the capital ship. Says the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin:*

"The desirability of the abolition of battle-ships is a Labor party dogma, and it has considerable expert support in the British Admiralty. France and Italy, unable to compete with the two greater Powers in this arm, are sympathetic; likewise Japan seems not averse. American expert opinion, however, is still strongly for the battle-ship, and the position of the American delegation on proposals for its elimination is clearly negative. There has been some intimation, however, that reduction of tonnage in replacement may not be impossible. Concession of a five-year longer life for capital ships—from twenty to twenty-five years—is also another matter open to negotiation."

The apparent paradox in American willingness eight years ago to scrap an extensive battle-ship-building program and the present faith in the battle-ship as the backbone of sea defense, suggests the Indianapolis *News*, "may be explained in part by reaction to the criticism that the American delegates to the Washington Conference yielded too much to British battle-ship policy, and demanded nothing in cruiser limitation." *The New Republic*, which finds the character of the American Government's response to Ramsay MacDonald's suggestion "disturbing," has this to say:

"The exact terms of the response are far from clear. The newspaper dispatches from Washington and from the American delegation to the conference have been vague and to some extent contradictory. But certainly, the proposal was not accepted. The United States is willing to add another five years to the holiday in naval building. It will reduce its fleet by from three to eleven ships if England will reduce by five to thirteen. We have abandoned the idea that there is something mystical about the figure, 35,000 tons, and are prepared to consider a limitation to ships of 30,000 or 25,000 tons each. It is further pointed out that extension of the holiday for another five years, or until 1936, would of course make it possible to take up the question of complete abolition at some future time during this interval, when there were not so many other grave problems to be solved as there are at the London Conference. But all these concessions, desirable as they are, add up into something far less desirable than the whole-hearted agreement with Mr. MacDonald's suggestion which would seem to be the only logical reply the United States could make under the terms of Mr. Hoover's pledge of unlimited proportional reduction."

The pledge here referred to was made by President Hoover in his Armistice Day address, when he said:

"Proper defense requires military strength relative to that of other nations. We will reduce our naval strength in proportion to any other. Having said that, it only remains for the others to say how low they will go. It can not be too low for us."

The British proposal to abolish battle-ships, argues the Chicago *Tribune*, "is quite consistent with the maintenance of British primacy as a sea power." Thus:

"As we have pointed out in previous editorials, the progressive diminishing of regular naval establishments will progressively increase the naval value of the merchant marine, and it has been the wise policy of British Government from the Washington Conference on to work for the limitation, upon terms favorable to British power, of the larger ships and the heavier armament while leaving the expansion of lighter types either without limitation or fixt upon a basis which practically secures British superiority.

"We think this a course which British policy ought to follow, but in the measure of its success the doctrine of parity is thrust beyond practical realization. Until the United States or another nation acquires a merchant marine as good as that of Great Britain, the reduction of heavy fighting ships automatically increases British sea power and widens the already wide margin of its superiority.

"We are not asserting that this consideration conclusively disposes of the possibility of arriving at agreements compatible with our security and our national interests. But it is a consideration of which neither our government nor our people can afford for a moment to lose sight."

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?

Test your knowledge by the questions below. If you can not answer them turn to the pages indicated. Each one counts 4.

1. Can a plow be used as a means of grace? (p. 29).
2. How can a ray of light stop a locomotive? (p. 23).
3. What prison is highly recommended by Dr. Cook? (p. 36).
4. Name five American plays recently produced in Paris? (p. 27).
5. What new forage plant has been introduced in the South? (p. 30).
6. How may a drug addict find the cure within himself? (p. 23).
7. What industry contemplates spending ten billion dollars this year? (p. 54).
8. How does French detective work compare with that of Scotland Yard? (p. 40).
9. Is there any particular harm (or good) in college sex questionnaires? (p. 28).
10. What new American opera is written by Clarence Loomis? (p. 24).
11. What is the estimated number of human beings on earth? (p. 19).
12. How does the British "Who's Who" muddle the facts about Lindbergh and other Americans? (p. 44).
13. What State leads in supplying us with fruit and vegetables? (p. 59).
14. What was the recent victory for the sugar consumer? (p. 11).
15. Can an electric lamp do without the switch? (p. 21).
16. What is the ruling of the Pope on Roman Catholic children's school attendance? (p. 30).
17. In what part of Africa are elephant tusks used as fetishes? (p. 17).
18. What great industry is expected to profit by the stock-market slump? (p. 57).
19. What State is the center of the newspaper "gag law" fight? (p. 13).
20. What makes the cat's hair stand up? (p. 21).
21. In what European country are 2,000,000 unemployed? (p. 18).
22. What great business house recently adopted the thirteen-month year? (p. 14).
23. How does "regelation" make bigger hailstones? (p. 21).
24. What plan provides for the final adjustment of war reparations? (p. 12).
25. How may an air-pilot locate an airport in a fog? (p. 23).

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HIGHER SUGAR DOWNED AGAIN

A VICTORY FOR THE CONSUMER—that is what papers of all shades of political opinion call the Senate vote to retain the present tariff rate on sugar.

By this action the Senate, it is estimated, saves the country $54,000,000 a year. But the Washington correspondents warn us that the victory, if such it may be called, is not decisive, since the House already had voted for increases in the sugar duty, and the question of what the ultimate rate will be remains to be settled in conference. However, there is said to be a feeling of confidence in Washington that the Senate will stick by its guns and battle to the end against higher sugar. That it has the support of the American housewife seems to be indicated by a survey of newspaper comment in all parts of the country. A majority of our editors apparently are convinced that there is no valid reason for boosting the duty on this commodity.

But it must be remembered that the Senate action is a bitter pill for the domestic sugar producers, whose investments are said to total $250,000,000, and whose output of beet-sugar is more than 1,100,000 tons a year, with the cane industry adding about one-seventh as much. Nineteen companies in Colorado, Utah, Michigan, Kansas, and California, which compose the United States Beet Sugar Association, are said to represent about 90 per cent. of the beet-sugar industry in this country.

NO CANDY FOR THE BABY

—Macauley in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

"Deserted by eighteen party members," writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the Republican organization of the Senate was roundly defeated when the Senate, by a vote of 48 to 38, adopted the Harrison amendment, providing for the continuance of the existing tariff of 1.76 cents a pound on Cuban sugar and 2.20 cents a pound on sugar coming from other foreign countries." Nine regular Republicans, as well as most of the "progressives," voted for the amendment. Four Democrats were on the higher tariff side. The size of the majority, we read, came as a distinct surprize, for it had been thought that the vote would be close.

Thus Senator Smoot and the Senate Finance Committee were beaten in their efforts to put through, on the plea of protecting the American sugar industry, rates of 2.20 cents a pound on Cuban and 2.75 cents a pound on other foreign sugar. The House rates, which remain to be reconciled with the Senate's demands, are 2.40 and 3 cents, respectively.

The day after it voted to keep sugar at its present level, the Senate downed another attempt to benefit the home industry. This was an amendment to the tariff bill offered by Senator Howell, of Nebraska, providing for the payment of a bounty of .44 of a cent a pound on sugar, 90 per cent. of it to go to the beet and cane raisers and 10 per cent. to the refiners. Senator Howell estimated the bounty would cost the country $10,600,000 a year. The vote this time was even more impressive, 54 to 22. "The Senate's stand, it was predicted by Western Senators," says the *Times* correspondent, "presages a bitter struggle to free the Philippines of American sovereignty, not on grounds of sentiment, but to remove the competition of the more cheaply produced Philippine sugar." An interesting sidelight on the majority rolled up by the Senate to keep the sugar duty where it is comes from Carlisle Bargeron, of the Washington *Post:*

"It is doubtful if Senator Harrison seriously expected the victory that came to him, and it is believed that his speech a few days ago had as much to do with it as anything else. At that time the Senator named those Senators who come up for re-election this year, and warned them that to vote for increased rates would prove their undoing. The impression is that this calling of names checked other regulars who would have voted with the Western sugar group otherwise."

Cuba is reported elated by the Senate's sugar stand. At the Cuban embassy, we read, attachés celebrated the occasion by drinking a toast to the Senate, and Ambassador Ferrara hailed the vote as "the first step toward more intimate commercial relations between the United States and Cuba."

Two days before the Senate acted, the Caraway Lobby Investigating Committee, which had delved into the more or less surreptitious activities of the warring sugar lobbies, made its report. "No impropriety nor anything open to censure or criticism" was found in President Hoover's relations with persons who sought to influence him for or against a higher sugar tariff. The report pointed out that, "roughly estimated, the cost to the contending forces of the fight they have waged over the tariff bill now before the Senate has been over $400,000, the cost to those urging the raise being between $175,000 and $200,000, and the cost to those against the raise being between $200,000 and $225,000," the report said:

"It is quite likely that representatives of both the contending forces waited on the President to incline him favorably toward their views, respectively, and, the sliding-scale solution having been proposed, he suggested that they get together in an effort to work out some plan, and in that connection informed them that he would have inquiry made into the practicability of the idea by experts of the departments. In any event, it appears from the testimony that he did cause such inquiry to be made. In all this your committee finds no impropriety nor anything open to censure or criticism."

"Fortunately," observes the Springfield *Republican*, "the Senate's vote against raising the sugar duties has come after the lobby investigation and the Caraway report thereon." Continuing:

"The most scandalous and shocking inferences might have been drawn concerning corruption in the Senate if the exposure of the heavy expenditures of money by the sugar lobbyists had come after the vote had been recorded. To-day, however—and God be praised—nobody will accuse the Senate of being bought up. The general feeling is that the American capitalists who own the best part of the Cuban sugar industry have been great boobs to spend many thousands of dollars on publicity experts and lobbyists, assuming so naively that these smart chaps could really influence the Senate's action."

Congratulations are heaped upon the Senate by many editors for its double action of rejecting a sugar-duty jump and the sugar bounty. It has taken "one step toward refurbishing its sadly damaged reputation as a national deliberative body,"

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asserts *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.), and the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) adds that "the Senate has rendered a genuine public service by repudiating the sugar grab." It is "a vote for common sense in tariff making" to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.), while the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) credits the Senate with "saving the American housewife from a burden she ought not to be made to bear."

As for the sugar bounty, the Providence *Journal* (Ind.) says it is "repugnant to thoughtful Americans," and the Troy *Times* (Rep.) agrees that "the principle of a subsidy in any form is un-American."

The vote is "the most effectively damaging blow landed on

TAKING THE LAST HURDLE—MAYBE
—Duffy in the Baltimore *Sun*.

the system of high protective tariff since Hoover was inaugurated," says the Birmingham *News* (Ind. Dem.), and the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) declares it "stands up like a white flag signaling surrender all along the tariff line."

But bitter words are used by some editors who were disappointed by the Senate's refusal to benefit the home industry. Thus the Grand Rapids *Herald* (Ind. Rep.), of Michigan, a sugar-beet State, asserts that "a sinister combination of Senators from Eastern industrial States and Democrats from the tariff-for-cotton-only States has accomplished the defeat of an adequate tariff on sugar."

Disaster for the Michigan industry is seen by this paper, as well as by the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), which warns that if the home industry is destroyed, "the people of the United States will then be at the mercy of the Cuban monopolists." "Wall Street," says the Denver *Post* (Ind.), in another sugar-beet State, "turned thumbs down on the increased tariff proposal, and its servile tools in the Senate jumped to do its bidding."

Reverting to the other side, we quote the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.):

"Now it is up to the unflinching forty-eight Senators of both parties who have repulsed the raid on the national sugar-bowls to stand like stone walls against any conference-committee compromise of their popular victory that may be suggested."

THE YOUNG PLAN CLOSES THE WAR BOOKS

"THE ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Great War are closed at last."

Thus comments the Philadelphia *Record* on the ceremony at The Hague, on January 20, when eighteen nations signed the protocol which substitutes the commercial method of the Young plan for the old form of political stipulations for the settlement of World War reparations. American newspapers are jubilant that the plan of an American, Owen D. Young, has finally been adopted after twenty months of negotiation. "It may be said that one of the most difficult tasks ever undertaken by negotiators has been finally cleaned up," says *The Record*, adding that "American optimism, backed by practical intelligence, was the prime mover in the final stage." To borrow from an Associated Press dispatch:

"The protocol giving effect to the successor of the Dawes plan was signed in the historic Binnenhof at 4:40 P. M. The many-sided problem had resisted solution to the last, and even the signing required postponement for six hours for accomplishment of an agreement on the Eastern reparations phase.

"There are many compromises in the long and complicated document, with its attendant annexes and agreements. No one could be found to say he was completely satisfied with it, but Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the final session, 'If nobody has had his own way, at least the result was generally satisfactory.'

"It scales down the total reparations Germany must pay from the enormous claims presented at the Peace Conference, totaling $100,000,000,000, to a little less than $9,000,000,000, payable in fifty-nine years."

"The ceremony of the signature," says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, "was conducted with a gravity appropriate to what the spokesman of the conference exprest the firm conviction was an accord which would constitute a permanent solution to the problem of the liquidation of the war which for ten years has kept European statesmen struggling through one unconclusive conference after another."

"Czechoslovakia alone of all the nations involved," says the same dispatch, "made verbal reservations, announcing her refusal to renounce her rights under the Treaty of Versailles." But "the only nation represented in the conference room which did not sign the agreement was the United States. The American observer, Edwin C. Wilson, occupied his seat at the green baize hollow square, where he has sat from the beginning of the session, watching silently." America had made a separate settlement with Germany.

Treating of the significance of the Hague ceremony, *The Wall Street Journal* tells us that "only now, more than eleven years after the Armistice, can it be said that the World War is really ended by the conclusion of a definite treaty of peace." This paper summarizes "the voluminous and intricate group of settlements" of the Hague protocol thus:

"1. Fixes a definite total for German reparations, and so relieves Germany of the insupportable drain of dumping reparations into a bottomless pit.

"2. Substitutes the judgment of the World Court for that of Germany's erstwhile enemies on the question whether Germany is living up to the war settlement in good faith, or is wilfully defaulting. Penalties are to be economic and financial instead of warlike, and military occupation of German soil is to end.

"3. Substitutes a business administration of the settlement for a foreign political supervision of Germany's internal finance, and an international bank in which all the former enemy Powers are partners for the irritating Reparations Commission.

"4. Paves the way for commercializing a large part of the reparations debt by substituting therefor a privately held bond issue which may ultimately reach a quarter of the total indemnity as now reduced to about $9,000,000,000.

"5. Settles or provides the machinery for settlement of complicated and dangerous grievances among Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia, countries in or bordering upon the traditional 'powder magazine of Europe.'"

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THE WAR ON THE MINNESOTA "GAG LAW"

THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS in Minnesota is reduced "to about the freedom of a strait-jacket."

That is how it looks to the far-off editor of the Miami *News*, who remarks that life for a Minnesota editor is "now a lovely thing," and his morning prayer must be: "Grant that this day nothing that I may print may be in violation of the holy will of the district attorney, or of any judge to whom he may apply for a death-warrant against my paper!"

All American newspaperdom seems to be out with a club to smash the "gag law" that hampers the freedom of the Minnesota press.

The smashing, if any, will be done in the United States Supreme Court, and the bleachers, so to speak, already are packed with editors cheering for a victory by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. The fight, we read, is being led by an association committee headed by Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*. Waving the free-speech and free-press guaranty in the first article in the Bill of Rights of the Constitution, the committee seeks to nullify the Minnesota law under which *The Saturday Press*, of Minneapolis, denounced by the county prosecutor as a "scandal sheet," was silenced in 1927 by court injunction. The injunction recently has been held valid by the Minnesota Supreme Court. The opposition faced by the publishers is sketched for us by an Associated Press dispatch:

Keystone photograph

OUT TO SMASH THE "GAG LAW"

Col. Robert R. McCormick, head of the Committee named by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to test the Minnesota statute.

"On the other side is an act of the legislature of Minnesota, four decisions of its minor and major courts, a county attorney who obtained an injunction against the paper which criticized him, and the idea of a legislator who five years ago sought to silence a now deceased editor who was attacking him.

"*The Saturday Press*, which was suspended under the law, was published in Minneapolis in 1927 by J. M. Near and Howard A. Guilford. It attacked what it alleged was a gambling and general 'racket' business in Minneapolis, and declared that this situation was being tolerated by the city administration and law-enforcement heads.

"Floyd Olson, county attorney, whom the paper included in its attack, obtained a writ of injunction under what opponents described as the 'gag' statute, silencing the paper. The writ later was upheld by the district court, and recently by the Minnesota Supreme Court. *The Saturday Press*, which suspended publication immediately after the first injunction, has not been published since.

"The 'gag law' was introduced by a legislator from the Iron Range country in northern Minnesota, in 1925, to silence an editor in his constituency, who had attacked him, but the editor died before action could be taken."

The Minnesota Supreme Court, in upholding the injunction, found that the law does not violate the Constitutional provision guaranteeing the freedom of the press, and that "presumably an evil, inimical to the public welfare, existed in this State which the legislature intended to remedy." Furthermore: "No claim is advanced that the method and character of the operation of the newspaper in question was not a nuisance if the statute is constitutional. It was regularly and customarily devoted to malicious, scandalous, and defamatory matter."

But American newspaperdom most emphatically disagrees with this opinion. No matter what the provocation, suppression by injunction is held intolerable. In all parts of the country editors fairly shout their denunciation of the Minnesota law. It means "muzzling the press"; it is "a glaring infringement" of Constitutional rights, and another evidence of "the growing tendency to censor the press." The views of many editors are exprest succinctly by the New York *Herald Tribune*, which calls the law "a standing threat of instant death to any newspaper displeasing to officials in power, who find in its utterances any color of the 'nuisance' which the statute defines." Preparing for the Supreme Court fight, Colonel McCormick made clear the stand of the publishers' association:

"We have no wish to foster libelous publications. The general libel laws can be invoked against those if the charges are proven. Our fight is against allowing the truth to be suppressed and newspapers ruled out of existence by a single judge, without a jury trial."

"Legislation that hampers the newspapers in their work of placing facts before the people is pie for crooked politicians," warns the Philadelphia *Record*.

To the Houston *Post-Dispatch*, whose editorial bears the mournful caption, "Freedom of the Press Passing," the Minnesota case "is indicative of the growing tendency on the part of the judiciary to attempt to censor the press." Continuing:

"During the past year editors and publishers of newspapers in various places have been committed to jail for contempt of court for refusing to divulge sources of news, or for criticizing court action, or for violating orders to refrain from printing accounts of proceedings in courts. In Texas there has been one instance of a judge ordering the press to refrain from publishing reports of a hearing in a murder case, the idea being that by keeping the testimony secret a change of venue could be avoided. If the present tendency in the judiciary continues, in due course of time the newspapers will find themselves being edited from the bench."

A somewhat different view of the situation is held by *The Christian Science Monitor*, which asserts that "if there be any menace to the freedom of the press in the United States to-day, it is a menace which comes from the unscrupulous within the ranks of the profession." Asserting that "responsible journalism, if it is to preserve its rights and protect its name, must repudiate the disreputable activities of the sensational, scandal-seeking newspaper," this editor concludes:

"Undoubtedly the law is capable of the most high-handed and arbitrary use. It places in the hand of a single judge the authority summarily to abolish an offending newspaper and reduces 'due process of law' to an exceedingly slender right. But if the cure is potentially worse than the malady, it should be appreciated that the most flagrant and offensive violations of public decency and journalistic ethics have brought about its enactment. It seems to us that when journalism is able to defend itself from within, and when the American Society of Newspaper Editors, for example, is able to enforce a more effective respect for its own high code of newspaper ethics, then the danger of dogmatic censorship from without will be slight. Until that time, the very conditions which have invited the dangerous Minnesota statute will continue to recur, bringing in their wake more restrictions and more censorship. It is not enough merely to attack this law. The conditions which produced it must be minimized."

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THE FIGHT FOR CALENDAR REFORM

IS THE CIVILIZED WORLD on the verge of throwing the present calendar overboard and substituting the thirteen-month year?

"Not if I can help it," will perhaps be the first reply of the average man, who sees in so profound a change a multiplicity of confusion. Unless and until the average man is convinced of the need of this reform it is likely that the present calendar will prevail. The change, if it does come, the advocates say, will be by degrees.

But evidences are multiplying that universal adoption of the thirteen-month year may not be so far away as the average man thinks. Skepticism is reduced by a bulletin of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification which tells us that "definite and gratifying progress was made during 1929 in the movement to improve the calendar." The most impressive recent development is the fact that only last month the great mail-order house of Sears, Roebuck and Company of Chicago joined the ranks of those business organizations which have adopted the "thirteen-period" year, altho all do not use the same system. Explaining its plan, which has attracted country-wide attention, Sears, Roebuck and Company says:

"The calendar to be used by Sears, Roebuck and Company for the conduct of its own business will always begin on January 2 for the first period, and the first period will end on January 29. There will always be four Mondays, four Tuesdays, four Wednesdays, four Thursdays, four Fridays, four Saturdays and four Sundays in each Sears, Roebuck period. January 2 will be the first day of the period, no matter on what day of the week January 2 falls. For a time it is going to be something of a task to adjust the figures of 1929, during which year the regular twelve-month calendar was followed, and to compare those figures with the thirteen periods of the year 1930. However, after these adjustments have been taken care of, all future comparisons will be accurate and more easily understood than the comparisons which have been made month to month when the twelve-month calendar has been used."

The statement emphasizes that the new plan is adopted to "make more definite and accurate comparisons." All the company's 40,000 employees will be paid on the thirteen-period basis. "In the matter of holidays and in all other contacts with the business world," it is stated, "Sears, Roebuck will, of course, follow the regular twelve-month calendar." Continuing:

"Under the thirteen-period calendar for the year 1930 the first day of every period will be Thursday. This is because Thursday, January 2, has been designated as the first day of the first period on the thirteen-period Sears, Roebuck calendar for 1930. Sunday, during 1930, will be exactly in the middle of the week under the thirteen-period plan.

ALL THE MONTHS ARE ALIKE

Each of the 13 periods of the Sears, Roebuck Plan has four 7-day weeks like this:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

"There are in the United States nearly 100 organizations which operate on the thirteen-period plan. Comments received from a large number of these indicate that it is much more satisfactory than operating under the twelve-month calendar. Nearly 500 firms have indorsed the idea of calendar simplifications and the thirteen-month plan."

Turning now to the bulletin of the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, which tells of the "definite and gratifying progress" made during 1929, we find:

"Prospects are that the contemplated international conference to consider the question will be held under the auspices of the League of Nations in 1931.

"The existence of a strong demand for a calendar change in this country was amply proven during the year by two independent surveys of public opinion, one by the National Committee on Calendar Simplification, and the other by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Similar surveys on public opinion are being made in fifteen other countries by national committees organized at the suggestion of the League of Nations."

Judging by current comment, editors are preserving an open mind on the advisability of reforming the calendar. "However familiar we are with the present system," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Express*, "there can be no denying the fact that it is clumsy. A mathematically balanced calendar would eliminate a good deal of head-scratching and murmuring, 'Thirty days hath September'—" "We have become so used to thinking of the present calendar as something unalterably fixt by natural laws that proposals to simplify it encounter instinctive prejudice," comments the New York *Journal of Commerce*. "When it is remembered, however, that the Gregorian calendar, like its predecessor, is a faulty human device, and that it was not adopted in England until 1752, the case for a reform acquires a more reasonable aspect." Continuing:

"Business would profit from a reform that would substitute months of equal length for the present irregular ones, and permit of direct comparisons from year to year. Among the chief advantages claimed for standardization is that it would be possible to set a fixt date for the observance of Easter, thereby greatly reducing the spring irregularity in business activity due to the widely shifting dates on which Easter now falls. According to the League report on this subject, the churches have raised no dogmatic objections."

After pointing out the disagreement concerning the most practicable method of reform, *The Journal of Commerce* concludes:

"Everybody, however, stands to profit by a standardized calendar that will eliminate the year-to-year variability of our present system and enable us to fix our holidays with more precision. These advantages, however, can not be secured by individual initiative. They require international agreement along the lines suggested by the League inquiry."

THE THIRTEEN PERIODS FOR THE YEAR 1930

How the year 1930 is divided into 13 months by the Sears, Roebuck Plan

1ST PERIOD	T	F	S	S	M	T	W
January	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
January	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
January	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
2D PERIOD							
January	*30*	*31*	F-1	2	3	4	5
February	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
February	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
February	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3D PERIOD							
February	*27*	*28*	M-1	2	3	4	5
March	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
March	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
March	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
4TH PERIOD							
March	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	*31*	A-1	2
April	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
April	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
April	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
5TH PERIOD							
April	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*
May	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
May	15	16	17	18	*19*	20	*21*
6TH PERIOD							
May	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*	*26*	*27*	*28*
May	*29*	*30*	*31*	J-1	2	3	4
June	*5*	6	7	8	9	10	11
June	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

7TH PERIOD	T	F	S	S	M	T	W
June	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*	*25*
June	*26*	*27*	*28*	*29*	*30*	J-1	2
July	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
July	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8TH PERIOD							
July	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
July	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
July	31	A-*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*
August	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*13*
9TH PERIOD							
August	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
August	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
August	28	29	30	31	S-*1*	*2*	*3*
September	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*
10TH PERIOD							
September	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
September	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
September	25	26	27	28	29	30	O-*1*
October	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*
11TH PERIOD							
October	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
October	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
October	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
October	30	31	N-*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*
12TH PERIOD							
November	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
November	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
November	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
November	27	28	29	30	D-*1*	*2*	*3*

13TH PERIOD	T	F	S	S	M	T	W
December	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
December	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
December	*18*	*19*	*20*	*21*	*22*	*23*	*24*
December	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
January, 1931	*1*						

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

FINANCIAL returns from Wall Street don't include any money back.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ITALY has a new Princess, but will continue doing business under the same old management.—*Dallas News.*

A WAITER at a West-end restaurant was once a cowboy. From the wide-open spaces to the wide-open faces.—*Punch.*

THE Soviet may put a better face on things, after all. It has granted a concession to a razor factory.—*Newark Ledger.*

FREEDOM is that inalienable right people win just before they begin subjugating their weak neighbors.—*Jersey City Journal.*

THE price of silver has fallen to the lowest point in history. This would be a good time to have your clouds relined.—*The New Yorker.*

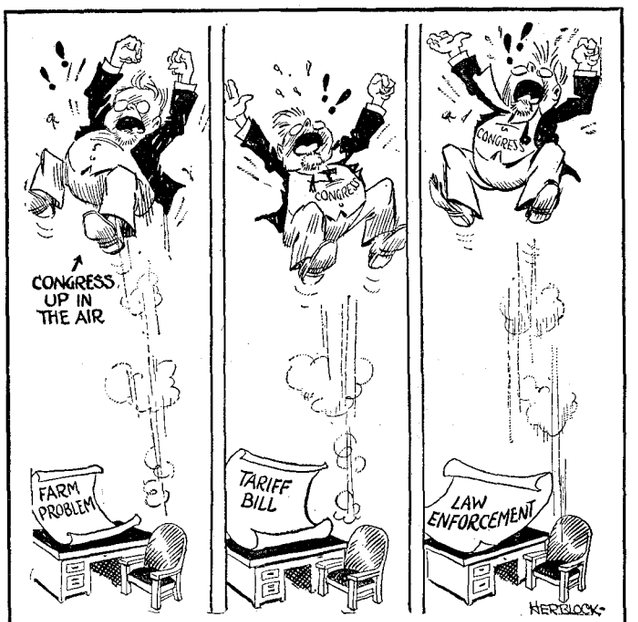
IF there are ever to be thirteen months in the year, as now agitated, let them all be like January, 1930, with five pay-days.—*Detroit News.*

"WIVES don't tell their husbands everything," says Judge Crawford. After all, there are only twenty-four hours in each day.—*Punch.*

WHILE digging the foundations of a new house, workmen recently unearthed a skeleton with every bone broken. There was no sign of the referee's whistle, however. — *The Humorist (London).*

THERE seems to be so much difference of opinion about the Nobel Peace Prize this year that it may not be awarded at all. Why not let the two leading candidates fight for it?—*New York Evening Post.*

THE name of the alleged recently discovered flu germ is pleomorphic streptococcus, and considering the sneezing and coughing going on around us, it seems a little more accurate to call it the streptococci'd world.—*Boston Post.*



PERPETUAL EMOTION

—Herblock in the Chicago *Daily News.*

THERE is, I understand, nothing to the suggestion that in memory of the lambs it will be renamed Wool street.—*Detroit News.*

BISHOP CANNON'S call for $200,000,000 seems to indicate that what the Prohibition law needs is teeth with gold fillings.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

AN engineer has invented an automobile which obeys the human voice. We motorists have got to begin to be more careful of our language.—*San Diego Union.*

ROCKET planes which can go 5,000 miles an hour are talked about; we are making up a list of friends whom we should like to see travel that way.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

A SPORTS writer says that a game remotely resembling football was played in Sparta in 500 B. C. A game of this nature is still played in many of our colleges.—*Detroit News.*

NOW that the pitch of the "Star Spangled Banner" has been lowered to accommodate the ordinary voice, a good many Americans will have to get busy and brush up on the words.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

CRIME, says a New York expert, is costing the United States $500,000,000 a year. Well, it must be admitted that we are getting a high grade of crime and plenty of it for our money.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THE New York *Post* thinks it is "perfectly unbelievable" that Congressmen should cheer the killing of human beings for bringing into this country the thing that Congressmen drink. Maybe it was the last consignment of the stuff that made them feel that way.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE family tree is a unique variety. The others all shed their rotten branches.—*Paterson News.*

A HOME is a little-used building that usually stands on the same lot with the garage.—*Florida Times-Union.*

THE inferiority complex is like wealth. It would be a blessing if the right people had it.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

FIVE Mexicans were slain in a fight over the division of some land. Now they all have some.—*American Lumberman.*

"THERE is no ox-tail in ox-tail soup." It is not surprizing. We have never found the Parker House in a roll.—*Detroit News.*

THE Government now has free bulletins explaining how to do almost everything except save public money.—*New York Telegram.*

IF only Uncle Sam had exercised the mortgage-holder's right and forbidden any alterations in Europe without his permission.—*Buffalo News.*

AT the last session of Congress public interest was in bills for the control of floods; at this session it is in control of the flood of bills.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

QUOTATIONS embroidered on sheets are the latest Paris notion. They should, however, be verified, as misquotations are conducive to insomnia.—*Punch.*

IN China, recently, a battle was discontinued owing to rain. We understand, however, that the combatants will have to make this up by fighting overtime during their next fine half-holiday.—*Punch.*

THE dangers of aviation may be growing fewer, as all the experts assert, but we see that a British air pilot has just married a young lady he met when she was a passenger on one of his flights.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE least a good party man can do, when the tariff bill at last is finished, is to hint that it fell on its head when it was little.—*Passaic News.*

FORTY volumes of missing laws have been found in Siam. It seems that the Orient has more than its share of national disasters.—*Florence (Ala.) Herald.*

THE horse may be vanishing, but we think there still must be a lot of him in the laughter inserted between parentheses in Congressional speeches.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

WINDY CITY politicians are charged with selling jobs on the Chicago police force. This at least proves that America has the finest salesmen in the world.—*San Diego Union.*

"A FRENCH designer says a woman's dress now should be 'two Scotch fingers' below the knee." Er—in this case is the Scotchman pouring from his own bottle or his host's?—*Detroit News.*

DWIGHT W. MORROW is going to the Senate from New Jersey. Doubtless he did right well getting along with the Mexicans, but he'll find the Senate a different proposition.—*Leesburg Commercial.*

PRESENT at the royal wedding in Rome, the A.P. says, were "three kings and two queens, two former kings and three former queens." Gamblers will observe that the second full house was picked out of the discard.—*The New Yorker.*

THERE will be little gold braid in evidence at the London parley, according to cable dispatches. This may be due to the desire on the part of participating nations to keep themselves free from war-gilt.—*New York Evening Post.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE FRENCH STAND AT THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

IF THE WILD IDEA that England and Italy may bottle up French naval policy at London is cherished by anybody, say French onlookers, the illusion should be at once exorcized.

The real reasons for alleged French suspicion of British and Italian union against France, we are told, are these: The French want submarines, the British want them abolished. Italy insists on naval parity with France in the Mediterranean, but France claims her naval needs are three times greater than Italy's.

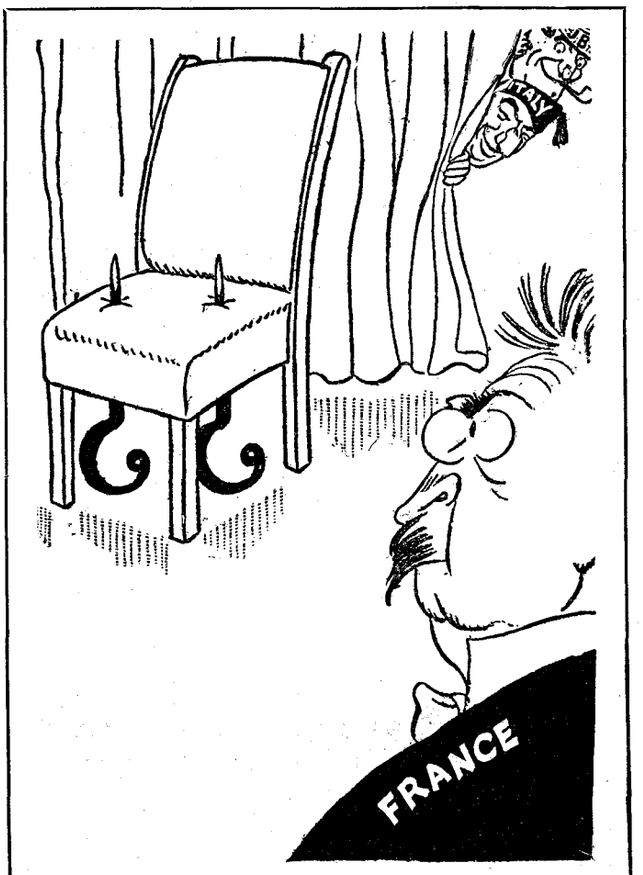
As the chief French representative, Premier Tardieu is described in some quarters as being "the most practical Premier France has had for many years." Sisley Huddelston, a well-known English correspondent at Paris, says he has "something of the old Tiger's will-power and directness, tho he also knows how to disarm the opposition with a good-tempered joke." He has something of the perseverance, the indefatigability and the conscientiousness of Poincaré, we are also told, "tho he is not legal-minded." Above all, this informant adds, he has qualities commonly attributed to business men — "clarity, speedy decision, and an almost brutal way of coming to the point, of declining to waste time."

It is no secret, say some press correspondents, that the French delegation feel that they are faced with no easy task if they contribute to the success of the conference and avoid blame for its possible failure. According to an Associated Press dispatch from the English capital—

"The authoritative French view is that the delegation has come to London sincerely to labor for naval limitation, or reduction to the point justified by France's sense of protection from aggression, always keeping in mind the necessity for maintaining communication with distant colonies, and of transporting troops to and from French possessions in Northern Africa.

"The Associated Press correspondent was officially informed to-day that two-fifths of the French Army is stationed outside the French mainland, and that during the Great War, French colonies sent 528,000 soldiers and 200,000 auxiliary workers to French battle-fields.

"Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, is under obligation, the French explained, to see to it that communications are always open to the overseas possessions. They insisted that the very existence of France is at stake in this question, and explained that was why France would insist upon a fleet adequate for defense."



SOVIET SATIRE

Parity and submarine nails set for France by Italy and England.

—*Isviestia* (Moscow).

For all the impression of "confidence and cordiality" reported by Premier Tardieu and France's Foreign Minister, Briand, after their preliminary interviews with Secretary Stimson and Prime Minister MacDonald, some strongly nationalistic organs in France are bitter in their attacks on the London parley. An organ of the French steel industry, which is described by a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* as "therefore not without interest in the French naval building program," flatly asserts that naval disarmament is only a hypocritical misnomer for the Anglo-Saxon desire for mastery of the seas. This newspaper, *l'Avenir*, maintains that France has reached the extreme limit of concessions, and it adds:

"The task ahead of us is much more arduous than that at The Hague, because the motives are disguised under pacifist formulas and are designed to promote imperialist maneuvers.

"The very name naval disarmament conference is a lie.

"It is not a question of disarming, but of arresting the naval expenditure race. If it is true that Italy intends proposing the suppression of all war navies it will not be on account of Italy's concern for peace, but because of Italy's poverty, since the suppression or even the reduction of war navies chiefly favors the weakest nation, which is Italy.

"The United States and Great Britain are disputing over the number of battle-ships and cruisers, not because of each other's real need, but with the view of gaining advantage in speed, distance and number of transformable merchant ships, armaments and naval bases.

"Italy condemns submarines because, like Britain, Italy fears undersea craft more than she needs them."

L'Avenir charges, too, that the Italian demand for parity with France is a scheme to obtain superiority over France, because French naval needs are three times as great as the Italian. Finally, this journal declares that France can not finesse, but must show her hand, even tho she is faced by opponents who have "trumps up their sleeves." "Everything seems arranged to make failure appear the result of French irreconcilability," this daily adds. "Mr. Tardieu should disregard such an imputation and keep his promise, to utter if necessary, a point-blank refusal."

In sharp contrast to the foregoing emphatically nationalistic French views, we find others more cheering and hopeful. Not a few French editors feel that the French thesis at the conference

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has an excellent chance of being considered, say some Paris correspondents, and perhaps adopted in some of its broad aspects. *La Journée Industrielle* says:

"England and America, which appeared to be in complete accord, have not yet in reality reached this point. Furthermore, Japan has a special position to which she is holding fast. We wish to assert the idea that great problems of this character can not be settled on an arithmetical basis, but only on consideration of the natural position of each country.

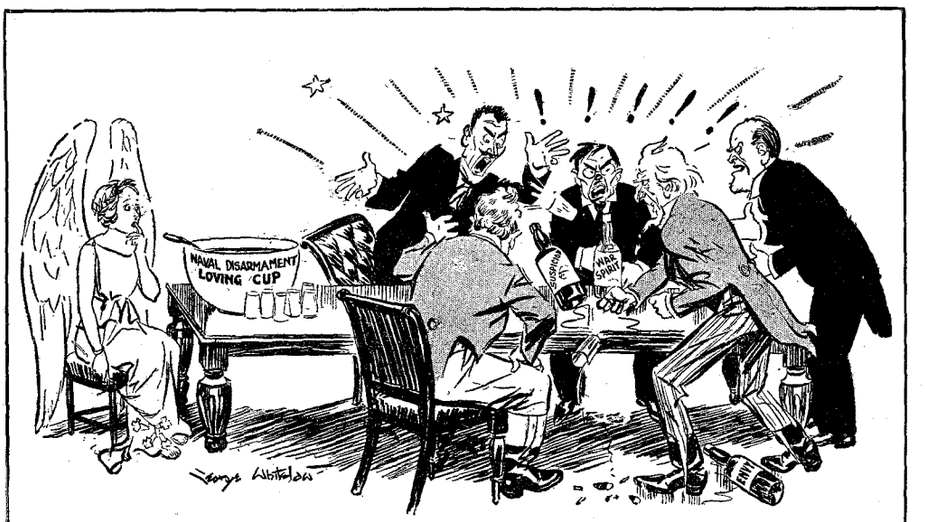
"The defense of our thesis, which is as simple as it is sensible, has not a single offensive characteristic for any one, nor is it nationalist in spirit."

A well-known French authority on naval affairs, Réné Julien Labruyère, calls attention in the Paris *Journal des Débats* to the fact that the French delegation at London includes Mr. Morinaud, from the French North-African possessions. His presence, we are told, is for the purpose of driving home to the other Powers the importance to France of sea communications and her African colonies. According to Mr. Labruyère—

"The Deputy from Constantine by his presence will recall the deep interest we have in mobilization in Algeria. He will show the importance of the aid which the soldiers of this French Province are capable of rallying to the French national cause.

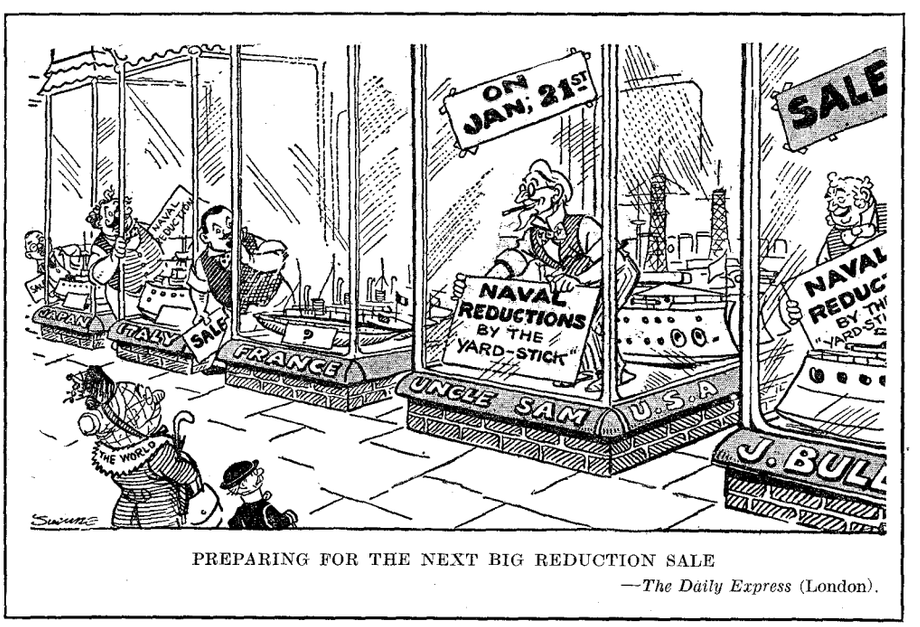
"The conception of Washington under which the existence of nations upon the sea would be subject to a sort of universal suffrage is contrary to nature. It is only for us to consider the underlying principles of our position to understand that the rôle of our delegation will be a difficult one. France must not only combat the Anglo-Saxon theories, such as the suppression of submarines, but she must also contend with Italy, which demands parity with us without consideration for our extra-Mediterranean needs.

"France will be isolated by the very manner in which she must present her thesis. She will speak before partners who will not understand. The opposition will be strong in two camps, but it will not be indestructible, and we are confident that we shall succeed in convincing the conference of the justice of our demands."



"BUT DON'T FORGET THE LITTLE LADY!"

—*John Bull* (London).



PREPARING FOR THE NEXT BIG REDUCTION SALE

—*The Daily Express* (London).

TERROR MAGIC IN EAST AFRICA

MANY MYSTERIOUS DEATHS in East Africa, in Tanganyika Territory, have been traced to their source. They are due, we are told, to a secret society of medicine men and witch-doctors, who call themselves Baswezi, or They-who-are-irresistible.

A sanguinary qualification for membership in this black brotherhood, we learn from a contributor to *The Empire Review* (London), is that the tribesman candidate shall murder, by poison or spell, at least two of his blood relatives. Of another such cult, exposed in Northern Kenya, we read:

"A game scout on *safari* in the Rendille country, investigating reports of giraffe poaching, noted that many young Rendille men wore small elephant tusks attached to thongs of hide. His first suspicion was that the Rendille were trapping elephant bull calves for their meat and hide. Closer investigation, however, showed that the tusks which the young Rendille wore were not newly shot, but had been handed down from father to son for generations, and were part of a grotesque regalia of fetish worship. On nights of the new moon, medicine men of the secret clan, the unholy priests of the fetish, resort to wild secret haunts in the forests, where, to the moan of drums and the howl of pipes, they call up their devotees among the young men and women of the tribe. Fantastic rites in which black goats are suffocated to propitiate the spirits of the dead and invoke the powers of the black man's other world are performed while the fetish worshipers dance round sacred fires, lashing themselves into a frenzy of fanaticism.

"The fetish tusks are then laved in the smoke and prest by the dancers upon their foreheads while the medicine men pray to their gods. Wild debaucheries of meat eating and pombe drinking bring this grotesque rite to a climax of indescribable abandon. Recently three inoffensive natives who were trekking from one kraal to another and were unfortunate enough to blunder into the black circle of fetish ritual were brutally beaten and later waylaid on a bush-trail to their homes and massacred in cold blood."

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GERMANY'S PLAGUE OF UNEMPLOYMENT

"IT'S ALL YOUR FAULT!" "It is not, it is all *your* fault!"

These two angry accusations are bandied back and forth by antagonistic German editors in discussing the Reich's grave unemployment conditions.

According to Berlin newspapers about 2,000,000 persons, of whom more than 1,400,000 are receiving public relief, were out of work in Germany at the end of the year. This is said to be an increase of about 900,000 as compared with the beginning of 1929.

The reasons given for this enormous total are the concentration

GERMAN COMMUNISM'S CHANCE

COMMUNIST SPELLBINDER: "Now is the time, comrades, to drive our doctrine into the heads of the workless workers. The club may come in handy." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

of industry, the bankruptcy of numerous firms, and the impossibility of finding work for the rising generation. In February, predict some Berlin observers, not less than 100,000 unemployed will be added to the present total by the wholesale tobacco dealers.

The latter have just given notice to that number of workers, we are told, claiming that the new duties imposed by the Government make it necessary to cut expenses as much as possible if they wish to remain in business. Meanwhile, as one result of a workless week, Communist riots have broken out in several cities throughout Germany. Berlin press dispatches advise us that:

"The most desperate rioting appears to have taken place at Hartmannsdorf, near Chemnitz, in the heart of industrial Saxony, where four were killed and twenty wounded in a clash between a mob of 1,000 unemployed and thirty police. Here Communists organized a demonstration before a factory whose workers were out on strike. The mob began throwing stones at a band of policemen stationed before the building. Finally the police were forced in self-defense to use their revolvers to disperse the rioters.

"Worms, in the occupied territory, has been kept by the Communists in a state of terror since Monday. In this city the casualties include one dead and many wounded among police and Reds. The fighting here commenced on Monday when police attempted to disperse a Communist assembly of several hundred jobless, who had gathered, despite the express prohibition of the authorities.

"Disorders continued throughout the day, and finally the police had to request reenforcements from Darmstadt. The Communists, in the meantime, collected arms and ammunition, and commenced a regular exchange of shots with the police from roofs and windows."

The labor crisis has reached its present acuteness, alleges the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, chiefly because of the dole system—known officially as unemployment insurance—which has "grown up under Socialist auspices since the Red element obtained its present strength in the Reichstag." The essential thing, according to this anti-Socialist journal, is to stop distributing federal revenue among Germans who vote the Socialist ticket. By such a measure, it is averred, the Socialist party would be paralyzed, and room would be made at the front for statesmen capable of dealing with unemployment. This bitter opponent of unemployment insurance continues:

"The last supplementary appropriation was for the support of 850,000 unemployed in round numbers. For February of the present year we may certainly count upon about two million dole-receivers of the wholly non-self-supporting class. According to this, the appropriations will exceed the revenues during the period from November, 1929, to April, 1930, by a total of at least three hundred million marks. To meet this deficit there will be left over twenty-eight millions from the June to October interval, as well as sixty-eight millions from the unexpended budget items of the Federal Treasury. This means that a sum of two hundred and four millions of Reichsmarks is wholly unprovided for.

"In order to make good this deficiency the Ministry has put through a bill to raise supplementary revenues by an increase in certain taxes of about one-half of 1 per cent. This would bring in perhaps a round twelve millions. At the end of the present budget year the deficiency would be diminished by thirty-six millions. From April until October there would thus be available in round numbers an additional thirteen million Reichsmarks. This would by no means meet the deficiency, which on the new basis would stare us in the face this very year.

"The whole thing works out into a deficit of 489 millions up to the last of September. . . . Only a drastic reduction in appropriations for unemployment insurance can effect any change here. An increase in appropriations will be tolerable only if at the same time the unemployment-insurance system be wholly reformed."

A sharp rejoinder to the foregoing assault on the Socialists is dealt by their party organ, the Berlin *Vorwaerts*. In its effort to finance Germany, this daily tells us, the Coalition Ministry "stands between two factions in American finance." One of these "Wall Street groups" upholds Schacht, it is charged, who is the head of the Reichstag and foe of the Socialist party. Another element in American finance, the *Vorwaerts* goes on, will deal with German Socialists, and that is why the German bourgeoisie does what it can to frustrate the financial endeavors of the Berlin Coalition, and to exasperate the unemployed.

The above Socialist statement is sheer misrepresentation in the judgment of the *Kreuz Zeitung*, another anti-Socialist shouter. Schacht, sustained by high finance, has "saved Germany from the abyss more than once," but it seems almost too late now, and this daily adds:

"After the experience of past weeks there can be no doubt of where we are steering. Marxism has achieved its aim, a grim socialization of private property within a period to be foreseen. The bourgeois element within the Coalition ministry has powerfully aided Marxism here, whether by means of a policy of unlimited reparations payments, or of a Socialistic policy knowing no limits.

"The consequences of all this border upon catastrophe. A foretaste of what impends is supplied by the tumults among the wageless.

"It is everywhere plain where the path leads. It leads to a prostrated agriculture, to a monopolization of industry under Socialist auspices, and to ruthless absorption of the means of production and distribution."

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Really to understand what Germany's unemployment figures mean, remarks the Democratic *Frankfurter Zeitung*, consideration of them must not be limited to the suffering of the actual unemployed. The whole country pays a penalty for this persistent unemployment, declares this newspaper:

"To begin with, it suffers economically because so many hands are condemned to idleness. The public burden can not be distributed equally so as to fall upon the shoulders of all. It must be all the heavier, therefore, as a load for the employed to carry. The gross wages fund for 1929 would have been higher by eight milliards of Reichsmarks if all the employable had found work.

"But the whole German people suffers socially. The painful feeling that two workers are forever running after one employer, the specter of idleness, of lack of means of support, threatening all who do not possess peculiar and special qualifications, degrades the attitude and lowers the otherwise upright tone of the men who incarnate our industry. It poisons our public life."

EUROPE'S TOO MANY MILLIONS

ALL EUROPE WILL BE AS CROWDED as the subways in any great city, if the population increases in the next hundred years at the present rate. Not individuals, but whole nations will then be in the strap-hanger class.

And the result will be rivalry, conflict—perhaps another titanic war.

This is the blue conclusion of some German scientific observers, who declare that even now the continent of Europe is overcrowded. The perpetual increase of humanity, says Wolfgang von Lengerke in the Leipzig *Illustrirte Zeitung*, is little affected by a fall in the birth-rate in this or that country. Even to-day, he tells us, signs of the overpeopling of Europe are to be found in the fiercer struggle for existence.

No one, he comments, can look far forward to the addition of so many more human beings in Europe without a feeling of dismay. Comparing that continent with the rest of the world as to population, this German authority informs us that to-day about 1,950,000,000 people dwell upon the earth. They are distributed, he adds, as follows:

Europe	625	million	people	in about	9	million	square	kilometers	area
America	147	"	"	"	52	"	"	"	"
Asia	1,030	"	"	"	43	"	"	"	"
Africa	140	"	"	"	30	"	"	"	"
Australia	8	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	"

"These figures show plainly that our old Europe is the second most densely peopled continent. Ahead of it comes Asia with her immense mass of mankind. America, Africa, and Australia are, however, the least populated, and afford room for many millions of people still.

"If we consider the holding capacity of the single continents, we arrive at the ensuing figures:

"Europe has to-day 625 million people, and could make room for some 1,500 millions. The corresponding figures are for America 147:3300, Asia 1,030:1700, Africa 140:2300, and Australia 8:700.

"There might accordingly be housed in Europe 875 million more people, in America the enormous additional total of 3,153 million, in Asia, on the other hand, only 670 million, in Africa decidedly more, that is to say, 2,160 million, and in Australia 692 million."

But if in some hundred years the inhabitants of Europe find themselves "all drest up with no place to go," we read then, the inhabitants of Asia, on the other hand, will have to meet the same problem much earlier. It is very likely, we are then told, that the question of where to live, as affecting the population of whole continents, will precipitate grave political and social transformations.

Who knows, the query is put, whether the coming centuries may not bring a return of the tremendous migrations of man such as transplanted whole civilizations in the remote period before the Christian Era? This contributor to the *Illustrirte Zeitung* goes on to say:

"It is to-day practically impossible to foretell the political balance of power in Europe a hundred years or a hundred and fifty years from now. In all probability, under the pressure of an ever-swelling mass of mankind, a policy of reason and of vital interests will clear a pathway—a policy not paralyzed by party aims and dogmas, but taking into account the imperative demand for survival of 625 millions of people, or yet more.

"The individual European Powers will hardly be able to do otherwise than open their colonies up to the surplus human element, and that indeed without regard to the nationality of the settlers. This necessary safety-valve, in the interest of all European humanity, will have to be opened in a hundred years. It will determine the main lines of world politics.

THE HUNGER BELL SOUNDS THE DOOM OF GERMAN WORKERS

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

"For the moment England is the nation with the greatest colonial possessions. America, England's rival, already deliberately pursues the policy of barring the ever-swelling stream of emigration from the European Continent in order to leave room enough for her own population.

"In like fashion proceed England, France, and Holland—in a word, all other nations with colonial possessions so far as regards permission to the subjects of an alien country to establish settlements within the limits of such dependencies. If in another century this selfish idea persists among the separate governments concerned, grave war developments are inevitable."

We are then asked to think ahead about one hundred to one hundred and fifty years, when from 1,350 to 1,500 millions will inhabit the European Continent. At this remote period in the future, the Asiatic turmoil of nations is still greater and "amounts to a chronic peril for the peace of Europe." Still keeping our eyes fixt on the distant future, this writer continues:

"The cities grow into gigantic concrete stone piles, covering a tremendous area of ground looking like huge honeycombs. Every auxiliary in the way of food, of technical engineering and of science is employed to yield this human flood its daily bread.

"Every square mile of European soil is brought into requisition and exploited, and still all this barely suffices. Conditions of existence grow still more painful.

"At last, under the frightful pressure, the safety-valves into the colonies of the single nations are opened. A great portion of the mixed population of Europe streams over the whole globe.

"The resultant keener penetration of all continents by Europeans will in a few decades effect a marked leveling of civilization throughout the globe."

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION

DOUBLE-WIDTH MOVIES WITH SINGLE-WIDTH FILM

EXHIBITORS WHO WOULD HAVE HAD to spend $5,000 each for new projection machines to accommodate a 50-foot image instead of the present 25, will now be able to "throw" a stage-width picture at a cost of something like $25!

SCENE MADE WITH REGULAR MOVIE LENS

With this device alone, theaters may project the present screen size or the larger one, interchangeably. And that means a saving to the motion-picture industry roughly estimated at $200,000,000, for it would cost that much to transform the world's camera and projection equipment to the proposed double width. The above conclusions are reached by a representative of the San Francisco *Examiner*, after inspection of this new machine, the invention of Leon Douglass of California. Writes the reporter:

"Doubtless in your younger and more zestful days you have gone to the 'midway' and stood in front of those distorting mirrors that 'gie us th' power to see oursels as ithers,' thank the Lord, don't.

"The principle of the new lenses is somewhat similar. Set into a copper frame, which screws onto the front of the camera, are the finely ground cylinders of glass, one concave, the other convex. The degree of curve—in other words, the diaptor specifications—had to be worked out by patient lens experimentation, together with knowledge of mathematical formulæ.

"Douglass's purpose was to perfect an optical lens-system that would contract the photographed image by two-thirds. That is, with the new lens installed on the camera, and with just the ordinary film grinding through the sprockets, the image recorded is contracted, or condensed, to that extent.

"This process is called lateral condensation. No perpendicular contraction is necessary, as it is the desire of the motion-picture makers merely to widen their screen image to the full width of a stage, and retain approximately the present perpendicular dimensions.

SCENE THREE TIMES AS WIDE SQUEEZED INTO THE SAME FILM BY THE NEW LENS

"The effect of the Douglass lens is to give the camera a range approximately three times that at present possible. The uses to which such an enlarged scope may be put are readily discernible. It means the feasibility of full-stage ensemble, and great panoramic effects in the exteriors.

"But all this results in a distorted film, you say. What good will that do?

Simply this: It provides, without revolutionary change in equipment, for the photographing of three times the lateral area now caught by the cameras, and the contracted image is brought back to normal proportions by an adjusting or correcting lens in the projection machine.

"In other words, the image is first 'packed' into the area of the conventional film size, and then in the projection machine is expanded back to its proper dimensions.

"You stand in front of the convex mirror and you appear to be a third your correct girth. Step a few feet over and gaze into a 'straight' mirror, and lo! you are normal again!

"On the day this writer went to Menlo Park to see the sensational new device, Hollywood was telegraphing and wiring Douglass to send immediately the one set of equipment he had made; that 'demonstrator' is already being used in production of pictures, while the lens-manufacturing firm of Bausch and Lomb is rushing out duplicates as fast as facilities permit.

"There are still other factors entering into the application of the new Douglass panoramic lenses. For one thing, since three times as much lateral area is possible, and since present plans require only a doubling of the present screen width, the film strip not used in actual photography can accommodate a much wider film track than at present. That, of course, means surer sound results.

"One of the first results of Fox and Paramount acceptance of the new lenses was an inquiry from the Eastman Kodak Company, with the possibility held forth that the contracting and correcting lenses may also be applied to the making of 'home grown' movies, and that as a further outgrowth there may be a new type of optical printer, for ordinary 'still' photography.

"That is, by application of the same principle as used in the motion pictures, 'still' cameras could be only a third the size and use a third the amount of film to achieve the same results, or by using the same film as at present, could catch three times the panoramic area."

ABOVE PICTURE "UNSQUEEZED" BY ANOTHER LENS TO FULL WIDTH OF STAGE

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LIGHTING ELECTRIC LAMPS WITH A MATCH

THE GLOW FROM A MATCH, instead of the snap of a button or switch, may now light an electric lamp.

The flare of light affects a photoelectric cell which automatically completes an electric circuit, and the light goes on. It is rather a startling trick, when the modern host, as he steps into the garden for an after-dinner cigar with his guests, saunters casually under the swinging lantern, strikes a match, holds it close to the fixture and, instantly, the outdoor scene is bathed in light.

Ralph Neumuller, director of the Westinghouse Lighting Institute, writes in *Lighting Fixtures and Lighting* (New York):

"The astonished guests suspect a trick, as they have every reason to, and search vainly for a concealed switch that their host might have deprest with his foot at the moment of applying the match to the lantern. They refuse to accept in fact the miracle they have witnessed.

"But actually the host is not guilty of perpetrating a hoax.

"Inside of the electric lamp or lantern lighted in this manner is installed an amazing device combining the action of light and electricity. A weather-proof cabinet provides the magic. Outside light gains entrance to the interior through a carefully shielded lens at one end.

"Mounted inside is a photoelectric cell, the sensitivity of which to outside light may be increased or decreased as desired. It may be influenced only by the powerful rays of a searchlight or, if so adjusted, by the weaker, fluttering light radiated by a match or candle. Light-waves act upon it in much the same manner that sound-waves affect a radio.

"Also, mounted in the cabinet, are two vacuum-tubes. These function as do those in a radio set. The outside light picked up at the degree of sensitivity of the photoelectric cell is passed on to these power tubes. They, in turn, step it up until amplified to an intensity sufficient to actuate a sensitized relay. The energized relay completes the circuit and the lamp is lighted."

Courtesy of *Lighting Fixtures and Lighting*

LIKE A BIT OF MAGIC

Lighting an electric lamp with a match.

TINY MUSCLES TESTIFY TO EVOLUTION—A new evidence for the theory that man originated by the evolution of lower animals, discovered by two Japanese biologists, Prof. Keiji Okajima and Dr. Z. Kanaizuka of Tokyo, is described in a recent announcement from the Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, reports the New York *World*. Says this paper:

"It consists in resemblances between the hair muscles on different animals. Each hair of the ordinary animal is provided, anatomists discover, with a tiny muscle which can pull the hair erect. It is these muscles that make the hair of a cat stand up straight when the animal is frightened or enraged. Human hair also may literally stand on end when these same muscles, ordinarily not active in human beings, are stimulated by severe fright. Studying these hair muscles in the skins of monkeys, dogs, cats, and rabbits, the Japanese investigators find that two kinds of hair muscles exist, a flat kind and a round kind. The flat kind act on the longer, stiffer kinds of animal hairs, and these are found to have a definite distribution over the body, chiefly on the back. On precisely these same parts of the body, the investigators report, occurs the 'lanugo' or prebirth hair of a human baby, thus reenforcing the opinion of biologists that this prebirth hair of human beings represents a survival of the stiffer and more vigorous parts of the hairy coat of the ancestral animals."

BIG HAILSTONES

HAILSTONES "AS BIG AS GRAPEFRUIT" are said to have fallen at Potter, Nebraska, on July 6, 1928.

This, says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, in his Science Service feature *Why the Weather?* (Washington), established a new American record for size, so far as well-authenticated and trustworthy statistics go.

The largest one that was measured, weighed and photographed on that occasion, was seventeen inches in circumference, with a weight of one and one-half pounds. He goes on:

"It is likely that bigger hailstones have sometimes fallen in this country, and a storm in which this may have happened was the one that occurred in the same State of Nebraska on June 20, 1881. Strange to say, the details of this storm have only just been brought to the attention of the scientific world.

"No reference to the event is found in Weather Bureau records, nor is it mentioned in the list of destructive hail-storms published in Greely's 'American Weather,' which describes five other storms of that year. According to a description which the Bulletin of the American Meteorological Society reprints from the Omaha *Bee*, the storm was attended by high winds and torrential rain as well as hail, and caused immense damage in Thayer and Jefferson counties. At Alexandria, Thayer County, according to this story: 'Not only were the sidings of houses broken, but the "pieces of ice" that fell actually pierced the sidings and the roofs of the houses and pelted the inmates . . . breaking dishes and smashing furniture.

"'Outside the buildings the falling ice killed cattle, horses, hogs, dogs, and chickens. Accompanied by a tornado-like wind, the hailstones leveled all the growing crops, stript trees of fruit and foliage, and bruised and battered human beings who were caught in it. Stories were told of persons who tried to save live stock from the fury of the storm being knocked down and sustaining broken bones when struck by the huge hailstones. The stones were said to be jagged lumps of ice, some of them as large as small heads of cabbage.'"

In a subsequent number, Mr. Talman notes that things are not always what they seem, and a big lump of ice found on the ground after or during a hail-storm is not always a hailstone. Generally it is the result of a process called "regelation," which causes two or more hailstones lying closely packed together, after falling, to merge into a single mass. Sometimes it is something else. He illustrates:

"Last August there was a tremendous hail-storm at Hartford, Connecticut. While the icy fusillade was at its height employees of business houses were standing in the shelter of doorways watching the particles rattle down on the pavement. A venturesome youth secured one the size of a hen's egg; which, of course, is nothing unheard-of. Presently he spied one bigger than a baseball, but still within the recognized limits of size. Running out to pick this up, he narrowly escaped being annihilated by a chunk of ice more than six inches in diameter. This case does not establish a new world record for hailstone magnitude, because the chunk in question came out of a water-cooler and not out of the sky.

"Practical jokers on an upper floor were amusing themselves at the expense of the people watching the hail-storm in the street below."

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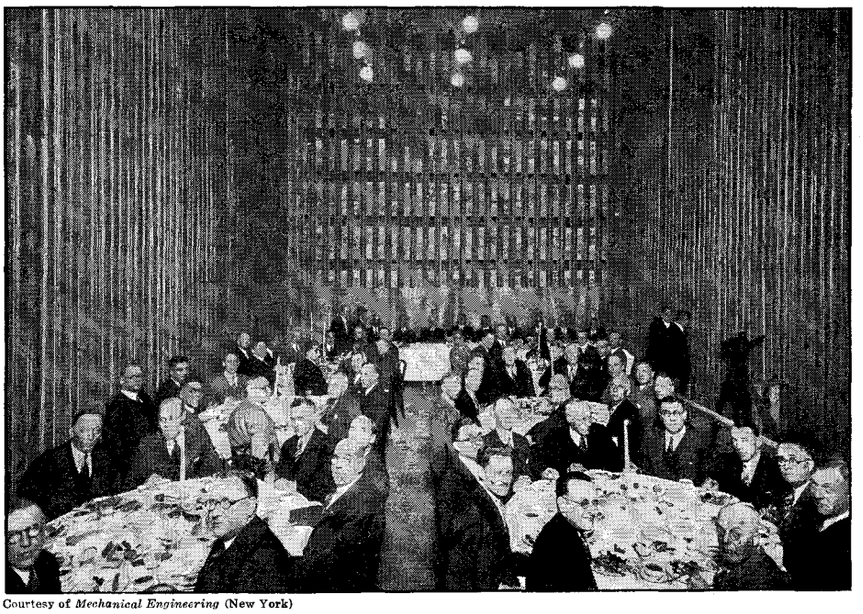
WOOD FLOUR

NOT FOR FOOD THIS TIME, altho something of the sort was used by the Germans as a substitute during the war, and they are still toying with it.

Flour made of wood is now used to a great extent in our industries, we are told by *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Boston). Every year approximately fifty million pounds of shavings and sawdust are ground to a fineness approaching that of flour, and consumed in this country as a filler in manufactured products. It blends well with various plastics, and is chiefly employed in industries that involve their use. We read further:



Courtesy of *Mechanical Engineering* (New York)

LUNCHEON FOR NINETY-ONE INSIDE A BOILER

"This material, called wood flour, is undoubtedly the least known of the commercial forms of wood, altho it makes up more than half the bulk of many of our most commonplace articles. Among these are unbreakable dolls, inlaid linoleums, imitation marble flooring and walls, and the constantly increasing number of articles made from plastics. In fact, the only product containing appreciable quantities of wood flour which is not a commonplace in our daily life, is dynamite.

"The wood-flour industry in this country is approximately forty years old, and has an annual production estimated at 24,000 tons. In addition to the domestic production, some 6,000 tons manufactured in the Scandinavian countries and Germany annually reach consumers on our Atlantic seaboard.

"Considerably more than half of the wood flour consumed in this country is used in the manufacture of linoleum. While ground cork was originally used for this purpose, and is still preferred in some grades on account of its superior resiliency, the lighter color of wood flour and its capacity for taking up pigments makes it a more satisfactory filler for those patterns in which light colors and delicate shades are desired.

"Explosives of the type of dynamite account for a third quarter of the total demand for wood flour. Here it is used along with oxidizing agents, such as sodium and ammonium nitrate, to cut down the sensitivity of nitroglycerin and produce an explosive which can safely be accepted for transportation by the common carriers. A fine siliceous earth was originally used for this purpose. It has been found, however, that carbonaceous fillers of the nature of wood flour not only serve a similar purpose, but also furnish carbon and hydrogen to produce a more complete explosive reaction.

"The third major outlet for wood flour is in the plastics, where it again serves as a filler or body. This market now consumes close to 5,000 tons a year. The balance of the demand, or approximately 2,500 tons, is split up between relatively minor outlets, among which might be mentioned the surfacing of wallpaper, the manufacture of incense, and as a cleaning agent for the finer grades of furs. The possibility of converting wood waste, which in many instances is of value only as fuel, to wood flour, has been extremely attractive to many lumbering and woodworking interests. It is significant, however, that the ratio of failures to successes in the manufacture of this commodity has been extremely high.

"There are several reasons for this situation. The first is the rigid specifications which have been laid down by the consuming industries covering the fineness of grinding, color, and the resin content of wood flour. The result has restricted the raw material from which flour acceptable to the trade can be made to a relatively few species of wood which, in the main, must be kept entirely separate for each particular grade of flour. Fully 75 per cent. of the flour made in this country is ground from white pine. Poplar, fir, willow, maple, and birch are used for special grades. Because of the high grinding cost, shavings and sawdust, already finely divided, are the accepted raw materials in the wood-flour industry.

"In the majority of the products containing wood flour as a filler, the binder and other ingredients cost so much more per pound than the wood flour that the incentive to establish more competitive sources of flour supply is correspondingly lessened. At the present time the large producers and consumers of wood flour are both relatively few, and apparently working in reasonable cooperation.

"In selecting a location for the manufacture of wood flour, consideration must be given to the cost of raw-material, power, and transportation to market. While shavings or sawdust are usually cheap at the planing mill, the cost of freighting to a central flour plant, even within a few miles, results in appreciably more expensive raw material than when the flour plant receives its entire supply by conveyors from the planing mills."

BIGGER AND BETTER BOILERS

SIZES OF NEW BOILERS may be judged from the accompanying view of one of the new pulverized-coal boilers at the East River station of the New York Edison Company. Prior to firing, we are told, a luncheon for ninety-one was served inside the combustion chamber, a temporary floor, 23 feet 6 inches by 43 feet 6 inches being laid. This boiler, guaranteed to deliver 800,000 pounds of steam per hour, is reported to have a capacity in excess of one million pounds.

The past year witnessed larger mergers of invested capital, larger interconnections of central stations, larger industrial heating loads, as well as larger power loads diverted to central stations, larger stations, larger equipment units, and larger demands for electrical power, we are told in *Mechanical Engineering* (Section 2, January). We read:

"The most outstanding developments in boiler-plant equipment are the rapidly increasing capacity and continuity of service of steam-generating units. In stations with a high-load factor there has been an increase in the number of plants designed for steam pressures of approximately 1,400 pounds. There has been no trend toward higher steam temperatures except for experimental purposes, and tho designers have preferred greater realiability and less efficiency at 750 degrees F. (and probably will until less expensive materials are available), there are positive indications that higher temperatures will be used in the near future.

"Feedwater heating shows an apparent trend toward the more effective use of the regenerative cycle. Never in the history of the profession has feedwater treatment been given so much attention. Exchange of power between central stations and industrial plants is gaining in favor."

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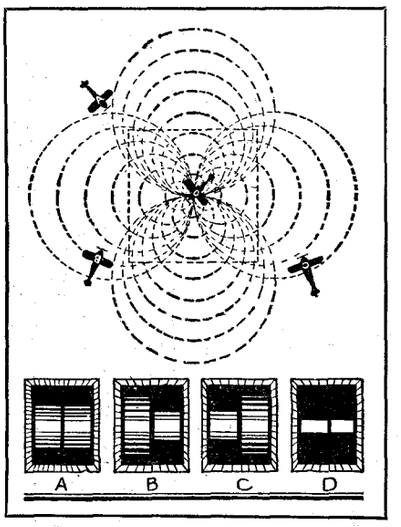
RADIO BEACONS FOR AIR TRAFFIC

LIGHTHOUSES FOR SEA-GOING VESSELS; radio beacons for air-travelers.

These beacons guide an airplane as a lighthouse guides a ship, and yet the guiding rays are invisible.

How this is possible, and how a radio-beacon is made and used, is told in an article entitled "Lighthouses of the Air," contributed to *Current Science* (Columbus, Ohio). Pilots in the aerial ocean, says the writer, watch for evidences of the invisible radio-waves that locate an airport for them, very much as the sailor strains his eyes for the visible waves from a light at the entrance to a harbor. We read:



"When fog closes in, it is a matter of 'blind sailing' or 'blind flying' for these pilots. Radio waves falter not for weather conditions, however; the 'radio beacon' now serves the ships of both sea and air.

"For several years the important ports of the world have been equipped with radio beacons that will guide ships safely to port. Within a few months, it is predicted, each important airport will offer the same service to the 'ships' that seek to find landing in darkness or in fog.

"Lives are precious on land, sea, or in air, and the modifications that were necessary to adapt a radio station for service as a lighthouse have recently been worked out and successfully tested."

From the typical broadcasting station, we are told, radio waves speed normally in all directions, but they can be given specific direction in several ways, as by erecting the antenna in the form of a loop. The strongest signals from the station are in the plane of the loop. We read further:

"In other words, if you were looking at the edge of the loop, you would be in a position to receive the loudest broadcast with your radio, while if you looked through the loop, your position would be the poorest.

"A radio beacon has two loops, at right-angles to each other. In the particular arrangement that has proved most successful in tests, one loops sends out signals at a frequency of 65 per second, the other at 85 per second.

"If radio waves were visible, 'ripples' coming from these two loops would have the appearance that our artist has shown in the picture. Let us imagine that this is a map of the region surrounding an airport equipped with the radio beacon. From the northwest comes a plane flying straight down the path where the radio signals from the two loops are of equal strength. From the southwest comes a plane that is considerably to the left of this line, and off the course. From the southeast comes one that is to the right of the line of equal signal strength. Directly over the airport is a plane that has been guided aright, and, receiving no radio signals at all, will be brought by its pilot to the ground."

How does the pilot receive the signals? They may be either heard or seen; preferably seen, for the pilot needs his ears for other duties. On the most recent receiving sets for beacon signals, two tiny reeds with white tips tell the story at any moment. The writer explains:

"One of the reeds is accurately tuned to vibrate sixty-five times per second, the other eighty-five times per second. Each, therefore, responds to one of the signals coming from the loop. The amount of the vibration depends upon the signal strength.

"Here is the great advantage of the visual indicator over the auditory type. In the pilot's earphones, static, sparking of the engine, and other radio troubles may intervene. The vibrating reed responds only to its own signals, heeding neither static nor interference.

"Our artist has represented the appearance of the reeds on each of the planes on the map. Their rapid vibration presents the appearance of an elongated white line. You have seen the same sort of a line when the spark on the end of a glowing match was shaken. You can observe it at this moment if you will shake your finger rapidly up and down, holding it sidewise in front of your nose.

"Truly, little things guide great bulks. As a tiny needle—the compass—or a whirling wheel—the gyroscope—guides a great ship across the waters, so may a quivering reed pilot a monstrous plane into safe harbor."

FLUID FROM BLISTERS TO CURE DRUG HABIT—Hypodermic injections of the fluid from a blister raised by a mustard-plaster are now declared to cure drug habits, like addiction to morphin or cocain.

This new procedure is to be tried, it is reported to the American Medical Association, in the European Hospital at Alexandria, Egypt. Says Dr. E. E. Free in his *Week's Science* (New York):

"The value claimed for the method was discovered by accident by Dr. Modinos, chief physician of the hospital, when he injected this blister fluid as a treatment for rheumatism into the body of an Arab who happened also to be a cocain addict. To the physician's surprize, this Arab completely lost his desire for cocain.

"Dr. Modinos then tried the blister fluid on a morphin addict. He, too, is reported to have been cured completely after two injections.

"A third test was on an individual not content with one drug habit, but who was accustomed, Dr. Modinos reports, to take heroin, hashish and cocain all together. This patient was thrown into temporary convulsions by the injection of the blister fluid, but all three drug habits were cured just the same.

"Now the procedure is to be tried extensively in the Alexandria hospital in the hope that a new way of conquering all drug habits may have been discovered. The action of the blister fluid in improving rheumatism is in line with much other medical evidence.

"Injections of milk, of meat extract, and of many other preparations which contain, as does the blister fluid, some of the chemicals called proteins, usually create fever, after which diseases like rheumatism are often found to be improved. Why this should affect a drug habit remains a mystery."

LIGHT-BEAM STOPS GERMAN LOCOMOTIVES—A flashing beam of light, reflected back to a locomotive from a mirror on the signal post, is the latest protection for railways. The new device is being tried out on the German State Railways between Berlin and Munich. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"From a small searchlight on the front of the locomotive a narrow beam of light is thrown upwards all the time the locomotive is in operation. A ring of light-sensitive cells are located around the searchlight lens. When the train comes to a signal post, the mirror on the post reflects the light back to one of the cells.

"This starts an electric current, which makes a visible signal in the engine cab, and remains until the engineer acts on it, or, if he does not respond promptly, the train it stopt automatically. Movement of the mirror on the post determines which cell receives the reflected light, and the signal given the engineer. In order that the wrong signal shall not be given by some stray light-beam, the light of the searchlight is interrupted 600 times a second by a rotating shutter, and the cells are adjusted to respond only to light of this frequency. The great advantage claimed for this system over previous methods of automatic train control is the simplicity of the apparatus on the track. Previous electrical methods have required an elaborate system of wires and machinery on the track, which were troublesome and expensive to keep in order. In the new method all the complicated apparatus is right on the locomotive where it can be adjusted and repaired in the roundhouse."

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"YOLANDA" SETS US THINKING

WE WANT AMERICAN OPERA. Mr. Clarence Loomis offers us "Yolanda," and we pause to ask, What is American opera?

As the current American Opera Company understands it, it is opera in English. They deal principally with old operas of the Italian school with words in the American lingo.

But one of their offerings—"Yolanda"—carries words by an American poet, set to music by an American composer, on a theme that is European. They repeat what the Metropolitan did with Deems Taylor's "The King's Henchman."

Photograph by Pinchot

THE SELF-ABNEGATING *YOLANDA*

Who sacrificed herself to shield the erring queen. Sung by Natalie Hall of the American Opera Company.

These are infrequent happenings in our operatic history. Mr. Loomis's setting of Cale Young Rice's poetic drama, "Yolanda," is variously handled by the critics. Some see in it echoes, if not "warmed-over slices," of Debussy, Wagner, Montemezzi, and others. It is hard for moderns to escape these models. Mr Loomis admits the Debussy mode. The opera was written ten years ago, when the French composer's influence was stronger than to-day. He denies plagiarism, and his score appears not to have been at the service of the critics, who have had to trust to memory for verifying resemblances. The rather complicated plot of the new opera is given in brief before going on to the question of its music, and its implications for the future of American opera:

"*Yolanda* is the unfortunate heroine, who tries to save her foster mother from disgrace when her amour with one *Camarin* is exposed. *Yolanda* obligingly puts herself in the lady's place in the gentleman's arms. The husband surprizes her and the lover, and is astonished to find that the lady is not his wife. There is a great upheaval.

"*Yolanda's* guardian compels her to marry the *Baron*, with whom she posed to save *Berengere*, the unfaithful wife. But in the end this eminent gentlewoman, who has appeared to die, but comes to for a moment on her bier, confesses, and her husband continues the activities of *Camarin* by inciting *Amaury* to run him through with a well-trained rapier. *Yolanda*, having got rid of her undesirable husband, and obtained a clean bill of health before her lover, the opera ends in a triumphant chorus. A rather conventional opera story, none too plausible, but capable of musical exposition."

Mr. Henderson of *The Sun* sees in the music no slavishness to predecessors:

"Mr. Loomis composed the music in a style which might be called selectic and observant, with modernistic preferences. One feels that the composer is deeply in sympathy with Debussy and all those who have descended artistically from him, as well as with Wagner and his brood. The score, however, can not be called imitative in the sense of conscious adherence to a model. The voice parts are long stretches of recitative, occasionally streaming out in melodic phrases, but there is little of the facile tunefulness which tickles the ear of the populace. This music has some sound qualities, but popularity is not likely to be found hot upon its trail.

"It is dignified, appropriate sometimes, as in the last scene, expressive of the dramatic mood, and always singable."

Up to the present moment, Mr. Henderson observes, "it can not be said that any American has created anything better than near opera; and this one comes about as near as the best of them." He complains, however, that "most of the text was unintelligible."

"Now it makes no difference who was responsible for this. If the fault was the composer's, then it was a fault lamentably common among American musicians and not astonishingly uncommon among those of other lands. The writer does not know who was to blame in the case of 'Yolanda.' He has never seen the score of the work, and therefore does not know what the composer has done to the words. At the performance he could not tell what most of the words were, and therefore could not determine whether they had been mangled in composition or in enunciation. It is very easy to set words to music so that they can not be sung distinctly, and singers are too often blamed for the blunders of the composer.

"On the other hand, if the singer can not create his singing tone without entirely forsaking his methods of enunciation in daily speech, then intelligible delivery of text, no matter how flawlessly set by the composer, is impossible for him. Singers who in daily speech form their vowels down in the back of their throats can not make some words clear for two reasons. First, they sing them with unrecognizable vowel sounds. They are the variety of singers who make, as a rule, about two vowel sounds do duty for the entire list. And because their vowels are all down in the throat, they can not make the tongue and lips perform their proper duties in enunciation. All of which can be proved by any person not a singer by a few experiments in speech. Some of the singers of the American Opera Company were able to make some of their words clear, and others, apparently, were not; but we should like to study Mr. Loomis's score.

"It would probably astonish some of those music-lovers who, quite rightly, go to the opera without preparatory study of scores,

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to see what composers do to words. We Americans are accustomed to sitting through operas in foreign languages. If we catch 25 or 30 per cent. of the text, we accept that as a matter of course. But when the opera is in our own tongue, we decline to accept anything less than 100 per cent. And usually we condemn the singers when we can not understand."

The American Opera Company has a field almost all to itself. Also it is a boon to young American singers, for "the young opera singer finds little room in this country for the exercise of his talents." Mr. Henderson proceeds:

"Perhaps the American Opera Company may succeed in arousing an interest in opera in the many parts of this country which now regard it with indifference. If this company can perform standard works artistically, and with intelligible delivery of texts, so that people can understand a lyric play as they would a spoken one, it may be that thousands who now find opera an incomprehensible curiosity will come to embrace it as a beautiful form of the poetic drama.

"But to attain this end is a formidable task. It is quite useless to ask the general public to study operatic scores or librettos before they go to performances. People will not make a classroom of the theater. They demand, and rightly, that the play shall unfold itself to them after they have taken their seats in the playhouse. Now when the play is sung, it is not so easy to meet this demand. But, unless it is met, opera must remain the superficial amusement of persons who look upon it as a social rather than an art institution, and who are content to be entertained by the sounds of voices mouthing words of no importance and by glittering stage spectacles enlivened by appropriately introduced *entrechats* and *ronds de jambe*.

"And finally, the aspiring American makers of operas will have to discover a path of their own instead of tramping heavily along the worn highways of European art in the dust of the august vanguard of immortals. This does not mean that the European models are to be discarded; far from it, for opera was invented and brought to its present state of development by European masters, and their works reveal the fundamental laws of operatic technique. But the American must grasp and assimilate those principles, and then construct his own form and style. So long as he continues to try to set English texts, in futile imitation of settings of French, German, or Italian texts, he is bound to appear before his public as a feeble copyist of Debussy Wagner, or Verdi."

Mr. Henderson deplores the fact that "the young opera singer finds little room in this country for the exercise of his talents." Speaking of the purpose in organizing the American Opera Company:

"There was a beautiful faith that this organization was to be a training-school for the preparation of young artists who would afterward emerge into more conspicuous fields. But these fields continue to be few and not too promising. What would it profit Miss Natalie Hall to give up her position as prima donna of the American company to accept a secondary place in one of the opera houses?

"And how many opera houses are there? Metropolitan already has more young American singers than it knows how to employ. The Chicago opera seems to be satisfied to go on year after year with Charles Marshall and a few others. San Francisco has made no parade of native artists, and as for New Orleans, it is still devoted to French opera, when it has any at all, of which the rest of the United States hears anything.

"Philadelphia may perhaps welcome some young singers. But the American organization seems to preserve its identity without vigorous attempts to disrupt it."

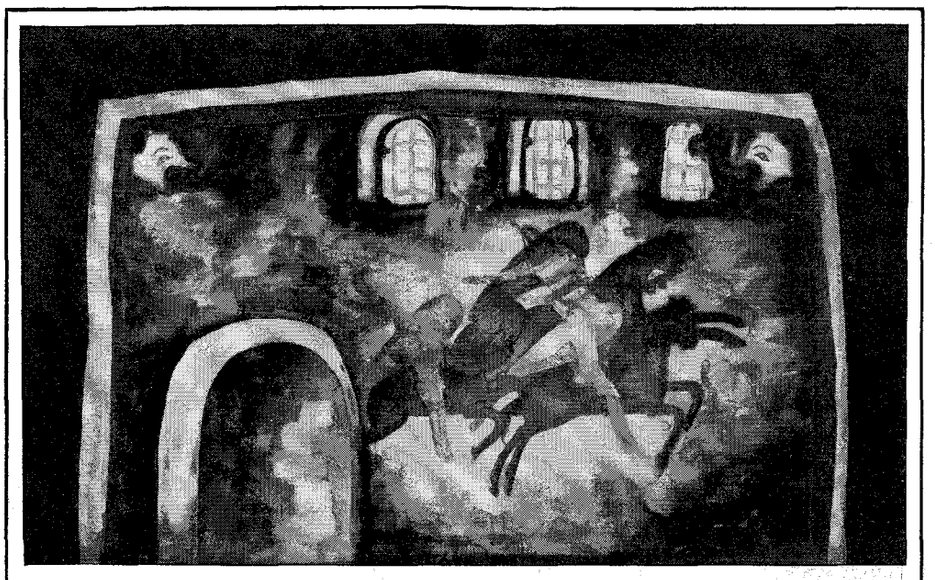
WHEN A CRITIC LETS HIMSELF GO

DRAMATIC CRITICISM IS OF ALL KINDS. The specimen we are to show is not given for benefit of the play, but of the critic.

It deals with a play by that popular writer for children, A. A. Milne, who is doubtless a favored visitant in many households. Not, however, to the hearthstone of George Jean Nathan of *Judge* (New York). Taking the bit in his teeth, Mr. Nathan lets himself go rollicking, so without prejudice to Mr. Milne we let him rollick for the pure fun in it itself:

"A. M. Milne, the Chelsea Pollyanna, the chain candy-stores of English literature and the Happiness Boys of the London drama, is with us again in an exhibit called 'Michael and Mary.' Attending it is much like going to a marshmallow roast with Dr. Frank Crane's ghost, Jane Cowl, J. M. Barrie's boyhood Sunday-school superintendent, the Messrs. Page and Shaw, the man who first thought of putting cream in the Alexander cocktail, Ada Mae Weeks, and Ethelbert Nevin. It is the 'Nachtasyl' of oversweetened sentimentality, the 'King Lear' of virtuous pap, the 'Old Oaken Bucket' of the grease-paint E-string. It is so good, so pure, so moral, so upright, so tender, and so damned noble that it hurts.

"It is also cute. Those of you who have believed that the limit of cuteness was reached by some of our middle-aged actresses this season, should hurry and take a look at Dr. Milne in action. I am told that, in his personal being, this Milne is an entirely normal fellow who eats meat, shaves, and cusses at a tight cork, just like any of us, but the moment he gets out his writing-tools something very peculiar happens to him. Once he sits down to his desk and gets busy with a pad of paper, he apparently can't check himself from going pansy with a vengeance. His characters talk baby-talk, play with their toes, kiss one another's pans black and blue, sit on one another's laps, and lovingly fondle one another's curls, call one another such pet names as 'Bubbles,' 'Binx,' 'Piggywiggykins,' and 'Mousie-mousie,' affectionately nibble one another's ears, and conduct themselves generally in a way to make Dr. Freud jump up and down with excitement."



THE QUEEN'S CHAMBER IN "YOLANDA"

Back drop designed by Robert Edmund Jones for Clarence Loomis's opera.

Whatever injustice Mr. Nathan does to the play is beside the point, for we are only presenting this as one kind of dramatic criticism:

"Here and there in 'Michael and Mary' Mr. Milne momentarily stops up the sentimental bunghole, to the welcome relief and persuasion of those members of the audience who feel the way about things that your humble and doubtless odious scribe does. But for the major portion of the evening the flow of coconut

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oil, Djer Kiss, maple syrup, crême de cacao, tincture of lard, Malaga Schnapps and linseed Suissesses continues unabated. Life is beautiful; love is beautiful; children are beautiful; policemen are beautiful; the sky is blue; the sun is golden; the moon is silver; every cloud is lined with satin; everybody is going to heaven; pain is only imaginary; money doesn't bring happiness, but only terrible misery; and it's a grand old, great old, dear old little world.

"Like hell it is. And Mr. Milne knows it. Let him stop kidding himself and buckle down to adult, intelligent, reputable drama.

"Henry Hull has the rôle of the chief male molasses-spout. The Mlle. Parker once wrote of an actor named Rollo Peters that he always gave one the impression of standing on a platform just after an express-train had rushed by. The description fits Hull nicely in this instance. His performance again lacks the restraint he showed briefly in 'Veneer.' Edith Barrett is the cooing wifie; Harry Beresford makes a policeman bit amusing; and a young man named Willey, in the rôle of the adoring couple's adored son, gives a performance with his eyebrows that hasn't been matched since the gala days of Robert T. Haines."

Photograph by Keystone from a painting by Leon Gordon

CLARE BRIGGS

"One large reason for his success was that perpetual fountain of small-boy enthusiasm for life that was his. It was never forced; it welled up in the man."

THE COVER—This week's cover is taken from a canvas by William Leach of Frederica, Delaware, a landscape painter who has done many scenes of the American coast, among them the beaches of Massachusetts, Delaware, South Carolina, and Florida.

To his artist's perception, this panorama of "Watford Bridge" is one of the most interesting scenes in Bermuda, where he painted a group of pictures last winter. From a hill-top in Somerset can be seen the white roofs below, the bridge stretching across the blue-green water to Watford Island, and, in the distance, the islands of Boaz and Ireland.

Aside from its pictorial interest, Watford Bridge is a cross-section of the life of Bermuda. Over the hills leading to it the narrow paths are worn smooth and deep by the passing of countless feet, and four times every day the road blackens with bicycling workmen on their way to and from the dry-docks of the British Navy on the island of Ireland. At dawn and at dusk fishermen throng it, casting their lines from it for the great fish of the Bermudian waters.

This painting was shown in the last Bermuda Exhibition, held at Hamilton, Bermuda, February, 1929.

AMERICA'S "SMALL BOY"

"CLARE BRIGGS was just a grown-up small boy!" This is what the New York *Nation* thinks of him, but what small boy could penetrate the mysteries of the relations of "Mr. and Mrs."?

We may call *Mr. and Mrs.* grown-up boy and girl if we like, but would another grown-up boy see through them? *The Nation* seems to take this view of the wrangling couple, and its further generalization about "the artist-laureate," whose early death is deplored, confirms it: "We do not take politics seriously; the town swimming-hole and the small boy's houn'-dog, and the pettiness of home life, and the sorrows of kelly pool and golf loom large on the national horizon." When Briggs died on January 3, the New York *Tribune*, which he served so long, devoted an entire page to him, citing contributions from prominent people and leading newspapers throughout the country. They voice their delight in his work and their regret at his passing. *The Nation* covers his case compactly and fairly:

"It was a pretty good small-boy's America that Clare Briggs pictured. Perhaps it was not an entirely true, or a truly entire, America, for it had so little meanness or malice in it. One reason that Briggs could not do political cartoons was that politics almost required a little meanness and malice, and Briggs did not have them in him. Perhaps the Reedsburg, Wisconsin, in which he lived until he was nine, or the Dixon, Illinois, where he lived his next five years, or even the Lincoln, Nebraska, of Briggs's pre-Bryan years, had less meanness in them than the cities of to-day. At any rate, they provided Briggs with the material for his immortal series, 'When a Feller Needs a Friend' and 'The Days of Real Sport'; and similar small towns and small-town graduates built up the vast newspaper audiences that looked for Briggs first, even before they turned to the sporting pages.

"It may be nonsense to say, as some do, that the comic strips are the authentic art of present-day America. But it is certainly true that they are an authentic expression of America to-day; when newspapers by the hundreds subscribe to a strip or a series, it is because their canny editors know that the artist-author touches the hearts of his readers. The social historian could find much to ponder in Briggs and his success. His picture of the golf fan, all drest up in plaid knickerbockers and tasseled stockings, who got up early to get a good start at the country club, and tried to be unconscious of the stares and remarks of the husky laborers who crowded into the same street-car, has material in it for an essay on America—its democracy and its standardization both. The infinite series 'Mr. and Mrs.' might provide material for a dozen volumes on Marriage in America, on Life in the Suburbs, on the American Home. And they would be all the richer material because Briggs almost never consciously preached a moral or tried to drive a lesson home. He just looked about him, amused, and recorded upon his pad the ridiculous pettinesses he saw.

"In his amusement there was always a certain zestful sympathy. 'The Male Quartette,' absurd as it was, was a dramatization of Briggs's own life. He adored singing, and had a marvelous repertory, not all recorded in print. He drew kelly-pool pictures when he was playing kelly pool for enthusiastic hours every day; he drew golf cartoons after he turned to golf. One large reason for his success was that perpetual fountain of small-boy enthusiasm for life that was his. It was never forced; it welled up in the man; and it stamped his brand of humor. Not in all Briggs's work can one find the cheap snicker which so often makes the comic strip a synonym for vulgarity.

"We shall miss him; he was the great comic artist of small-town America, and the machine age has not yet produced his peer."

It must not be forgotten, says Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, whom the New York *Tribune* quotes from a radio address, "That such work as his, fugitive as it may seem, is first-class material for the historian of the social life of our age and country."

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FRENCH PLAYWRIGHTS RESENT AMERICAN INVASION

PARIS HAS BEEN TURNING ITS BACK on French plays. It finds that "the Anglo-American theater exactly meets the needs of the majority of the spectators."

This is a strange reversal of the day when Paris not only wrote its own plays, but largely supplied those of Europe and America. French playwrights are dismayed, but the public goes to see the foreign play. It is that cosmopolitan Frenchman Paul Morand, who tells us this. Writing in the New York *Times*, he furnishes a formidable list of plays, mostly American, that have had Parisian audiences in the last two or three years. They are:

"'Rose Marie,' 'Broadway,' 'Hit the Deck,' 'Hallelujah,' 'Blackbirds,' 'Journey's End,' 'The Circle,' 'The Ghost Train,' 'The Letter,' 'Rain,' 'Porgy,' 'The Spider,' 'Mary Dugan,' etc. 'The Hairy Ape' and 'The Emperor Jones' of Eugene O'Neill have been played, but with less success. The Apollo at the present time is giving 'Dans la Rue,' an adaptation by Francis Carco of the American play 'Street Scene,' and this sort of sound-film taking place in a single setting, a real house of stone and cement, has made a deep impression. But more than that: an American theater under the direction of Carol M. Sax has been installed in Paris at the Femina Theater, for a series of presentations, which will last six to twelve weeks.

"This mounting tide reaches its crest in touching the Théâtre Pigalle, the work of Baron Henry de Rothschild and his son Philippe, the most beautiful theater, the best arranged, the most perfect mechanically in Europe, and perhaps in the world. Barons Henry and Philippe de Rothschild, in company with Wendell Phillips Dodge, American impresario, envisage the possibility of setting up there 'a universal theater,' where spectacles borrowed from all the nations, but especially from America, would be mounted.

"Is it astonishing that in the face of these encroachments, so open and so considerable, by foreign productions, there is talk of an invasion, that authors are disturbed, that the newspapers open investigations and raise the question of resistance—'Should we or should we not defend ourselves?' "

While the authors are disturbed, "the directors of the theater for the most part are only looking for financial success, and care little about the source of their plays," declares Mr. Morand. "The people care still less."

"For ten years they have been becoming accustomed to American manners. The cinema initiated them, they run about in Fords or Buicks, they tap out their letters on Remingtons or Underwoods, they smoke Camels or Luckies, they shave with Squibb's or Colgate's, they read in translation Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Anita Loos, Seabrook, and Sherwood Anderson—all unknown in France four years ago. Why should they not amuse themselves at 'Hit the Deck' or 'The Trial of Mary Dugan'? The afflux of American plays is a part of a whole, of a reciprocal penetration of peoples, of the taste for traveling, of fashion, of cruises.

"But the dramatic authors have formed a society, and, menaced professionally, they react professionally just like other trades—the automobile manufacturers, for example, or the French musicians, whom the Negroes with saxophones, in Montmartre, or, worse still, the sound films, are by way of reducing to poverty. For a little they would demand a protective tariff, and if the Society of Authors, which has examined the question, has refrained from asking a customs barrier, it is for fear of possible reprisals. At the recent Congress in Madrid, the International Confederation of Societies of Authors, urged to form a European bloc against theatrical America, preserved the same prudent silence. It is because the writers are not agreed in their protestations. Some whose work, for various reasons, can not be played in America, are angry, and want war; others, the young men of international talent who are sure of placing their work in the United States, are in favor of the thesis of free exchange."

HA HA-HA-HA ! GREAT! BELIEVE ME THIS SHOW IS A HIT— I DON'T KNOW WHEN I'VE SEEN SUCH GOOD ENTERTAINMENT
I'VE SEEN SOME CLEVER SHOWS BUT THAT ONE LAST NIGHT WAS A CORKER— NOW I'LL SEE WHAT THE CRITICS HAVE TO SAY-- UNDOUBTEDLY A SUCCESS
"THE FIRST ACT WAS STUPID — THE SECOND ACT A CRIME — THE THIRD WAS INSANITY— THE MANAGEMENT SHOULD BE ARRESTED FOR PLAYING A JOKE ON THE UNSUSPECTING PUBLIC
READS
THASS FUNNY — I THINK THERE MUST BE A MISTAKE — THAT CRITIC CERTAINLY DIDN'T SEE THE SHOW— I'LL READ ANOTHER ONE
"THE PRODUCTION AT THE BELCHER THEATER IS AN ABSOLUTE FAILURE— IT IS INANE AND FULL OF IMPOSSIBLE SITUATIONS— IT WILL BE TAKEN OFF"
READS
I GUESS I DIDN'T ENJOY THE SHOW AFTER ALL — OR ELSE THESE CRITICS ARE CREPEHANGERS

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"SOMEBODY IS ALWAYS TAKING THE JOY OUT OF LIFE"

—From "Oh, Man!" by Briggs.

Mr. Morand cites some replies to questions put by the *Journal:*

"'It is a pity,' says Sarment, 'that Paris must cease serving to its guests the specialties of the country, and believes it should substitute for them conserves from Chicago.'

"'It is a fine thing,' says Birabeau, 'to know one's neighbors, but it is not necessary to instal them in one's bed while one sleeps on the floor on a mattress.'

"'The American invasion,' says Sacha Guitry, 'will be salutary for French authors.'

"'The American theater owes us everything,' declares Francis de Croisset, in a pamphlet entitled 'The Invasion of the Theater,' 'but will not admit it. It is full of scorn for Europe, and it has the egotism of ignorance.'

"'There is no exchange, alas,' says Lenormand. 'We have given a hospitable welcome for years to 'Rose Marie,' while New York rarely puts on a French literary work.'

"Last August I wrote in the *Temps:* 'The plays of ideas, such as certain plays of O'Neill, would have about five presentations in Paris. "Dynamo," where he asks if science will replace God, naively expresses the kind of problem which nobody in Paris has thought of for twenty years. Theses, pessimism, elementary truths, of these we have more than enough. What would please are the simple plays, direct, and full of that New York electricity of which Paris has need.' A month later the failure of 'The Hairy Ape' proved me right."

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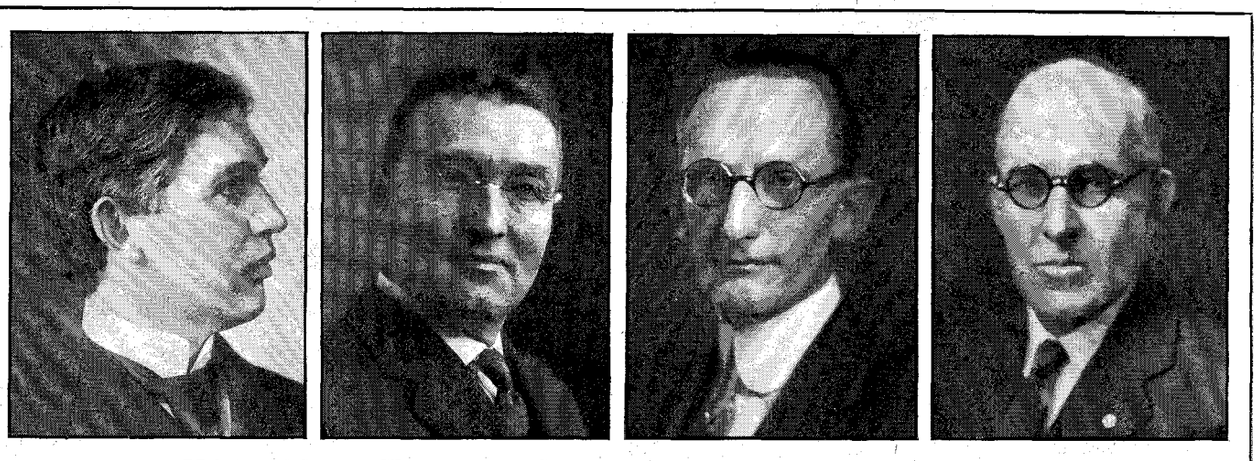
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE



PROFESSORS WHO CENSURE THE CENSORS OF THE MISSOURI SEX QUESTIONNAIRE

The special committee of the association of University Professors who find "no 'manifest social impropriety,' as charged by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, in the questionnaire" sent out among the students by Professors Harmon O. De Graff and Max F. Meyer. From left to right they are: Prof. J. H. Gray of the American University at Washington, Prof. A. J. Carlson, and Prof. L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicago, and Prof. Percy Bordwell of the University of Iowa.

SEX QUESTIONNAIRES AND ACADEMIC FREEDOM

THE SEX QUESTIONNAIRE circulated among students of the University of Missouri nearly a year ago, which became a burning issue throughout the State, and excited the educational world at the time, has burst into new flames on the altar of academic freedom.

In short, President Stratton D. Brooks and the curators of the University, who dismissed one professor and suspended another for issuing the questionnaire, are now themselves publicly pilloried for allegedly violating the principle of academic liberty, and the question turns again upon whether the questionnaire was calculated to create a condition it was meant to correct, and whether, in any event, it had any scientific value. The offense of the two professors, if any, was trivial, a special committee of the Association of University Professors decides, and the committee characterizes the exercise of disciplinary power "a clear breach of the principles of freedom of teaching and research and security of tenure in the university." But *The Daily Oklahoman* observes tartly that "educational freedom can be invoked—it has been invoked—by perverted pedagogs, whose instruction is more poisonous than inspiring."

It will be recalled, as noted in these pages April 27, 1929, that Prof. Harmon O. De Graff was dismissed and Prof. Max F. Meyer was suspended for asking men and women students to reply anonymously to certain questions concerning their views and experiences in sex matters. The questionnaire was prepared as part of the course in "The Family." It was reported at the time that the students were asked what they thought about sexual relations, premarital and extra-marital; whether fear, religious convictions, pride or other inhibitive forces curbed their sex desires, and to state their opinions on divorce, alimony, sex compatibility, etc. One of the questions is said to have been: "If after marriage you were to find that your wife was unfaithful to you, would you terminate your relations with her?"

The inquiry into the disciplining of the offending professors was conducted, we read in an Associated Press dispatch, at the request of President Brooks, and of many members of the faculty and student body. The members of the committee of inquiry were Professors A. J. Carlson and L. L. Thurstone of the University of Chicago, Percy Bordwell of the University of Iowa, and J. H. Gray of the American University at Washington. Referring to the actions against the two professors as having been taken without notice to them "and without preferment of definite charges," the statement says the questionnaire related to "the changing economic status of women, the sexual code, and the moral ideas concerning the family." Both professors approved the questions, and several hundred copies were distributed among students with instructions to answer anonymously. The statement summarizes the charges:

"1. That they [Meyer and De Graff] allowed a questionnaire to be circulated which tended to make students sexually immoral.

"2. That the questionnaire was shocking to students, especially to women students.

"3. That the questionnaire could not produce any scientifically valid conclusion, or any facts likely to be of substantial value.

"4. That the questionnaire 'tended to create the condition that it is alleged to correct.'

"After hearings held by the committee of the association, these charges are declared to be ill-founded."

In answer to the accusations, the committee say, in part:

"There is little or no evidence that any student receiving the questionnaire was shocked or insulted by it. There is no evidence that the questionnaire led to sexual immorality or to decreased self-control in the matter of sex behavior on the part of the students. Apparently, before the publicity, the questionnaire was taken by the students for what it purported to be, a scientific inquiry.

"The evidence is in agreement on the point that the sex matters and sex problems brought up by the questionnaire are familiar or known not only to the students in the University of Missouri but practically to every high-school graduate before entering the University of Missouri . . . Professor de Graff testified that as a student adviser he had been frequently consulted by students about the very issues that are raised in this questionnaire concerning the sex code and the moral ideals that are also involved in engagement and marriage. The students testified that these problems of the sex code of morals, engagement and marriage are frequently discust frankly, not only in the fraternity and sorority houses but also by the girls with their boy friends.

"These students do have ideals and convictions about the

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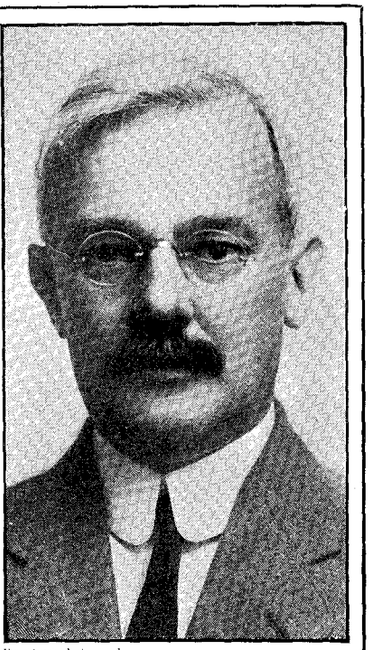
sexual code, and they do discuss their ideals. These students have access to books and magazine articles by the hundreds that deal with the social institutions of betrothal, marriage, fidelity, birth control, divorce, and other aspects of our sexual code. They see these problems discust in current fiction, in the movies, and on the stage.

"In view of these facts the committee finds no 'manifest social impropriety,' as charged by the board, in the questionnaire. The committee denies the further objection of the board that 'the inquiry from its very nature could not produce any scientifically valid conclusions or any facts likely to be of substantial value.'"

"Prudishness is rebuked," comments the Birmingham *News* shortly, and the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* asks how students can be taught to think if the professors themselves are forbidden to think. "The Germans, whose universities are the finest in the world," says this Missouri paper, "would not dream of putting uninformed laymen over the professors. The tradition of academic freedom is one of the most precious traditions of Germany. Without it there never would have been any science. A vigilant intolerance would have strangled it in infancy." Terming the professorial committee's criticism a "proper flaying," the Topeka *Daily Capital* goes on to say:



Keystone photograph

CENSURED CENSOR

Dr. Stratton D. Brooks, president of the University of Missouri, whose action in the case of the sex questionnaire which excited Missouri is condemned by a committee of professors.

"Perhaps the most damaging point the University professors make against the Missouri school is that this supposed institution of learning should take such an attitude toward inquiry as to declare in advance that the questionnaire 'could not produce any scientifically valid conclusion,' an attitude that is a denial of all the postulates and principles of scientific research, and would logically halt the pursuit of knowledge in its tracks.

"There is no difference at bottom between the obscurantism of the President Brookses and the laws of Tennessee, both being actuated by fear of knowledge. It is a sad condition for education to be in, but human nature being what it is, there is probably no escape from it so long as education is a dependent which looks for its means of subsistence to politicians or millionaires. The Association of University Professors can generally be depended on, however, to hold up the torch of learning. They care more for the ethics of their profession than for their jobs."

But "candor compels" the New York *World* "to say that it is an extremely generous view of this questionnaire to call it a piece of scientific research. A good many of the questions," it says, "were of the what-would-you-do-if type. For example: Would you break your engagement if you suddenly learned that the man had indulged in illicit sexual relations?, etc., etc." And, asks *The World:*

"What scientific value has a question of this kind addrest to a girl several years before she may actually meet the hypothetical man who indulged in the hypothetical sexual relations? What can be learned from her answer to this question? Nothing, it seems to us, except that she answered the question on the day she answered it. Her answer is worthless as evidence of what she will actually do; it is almost worthless as evidence of what she actually thinks she would do, for in an anonymous questionnaire there is no way of knowing whether she is telling the truth as she now sees it, or is fooling the professor, or is fooling herself.

"We do not range ourselves with the enemies of liberty when we say that the real offense of these professors is that they are quacks—earnest, solemn, sincere, no doubt, but quacks, nevertheless. We agree with the investigating committee that it is unlikely that the questionnaire corrupted any one's sexual morals, but it must be said that if this sort of thing is held up to the students as science it will hardly tend to improve their understanding of what scientific research really is."

But wait. Two Missouri papers do not see that the question of academic freedom is involved at all. In the opinion of the Kansas City *Star* there is "no question on the gross impropriety of sending out such a questionnaire indiscriminately to immature students. . . . An investigation of sex morality by mature students is one thing. What was done in the case of the questionnaire under discussion is quite another." And—

"Surely the American Association of University Professors would not maintain that a university should exercise no control over the sort of teaching that is done, no matter how foolish or lacking in taste and propriety? The public, which puts up the money to support a school, certainly has the right to a supervision of what is done with the money. The fact that a man has a university appointment does not guarantee his judgment or make certain that some half-baked instructor, anxious for publicity, may not go beyond the bounds of decency in dealing with young pupils."

From the educational as well as the moral standpoint the view of the Board of Curators was correct, asserts the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and it goes on:

"It does seem strange to us that any one having the interests of the students of the university at heart could read the questionnaire without a feeling that it violated the proprieties of ethical teaching and that it was moreover without conceivable scientific value in instruction or research. The judgment of the Board of Curators as to the quality of the offense was sound, and we do not think that any legitimate freedom of teaching or research is imperiled or impeded by its conduct in this case."

MISSIONARY PLOWMEN

A MISSIONARY WHO CAN PLOW as well as preach is a better servant of the Lord than he who can only preach. This is the new view, and now missionary organizations, we are told, talk about sending improved live stock, seeds, tractors, and other implements along with their missionaries.

Old-timers could not see how a plow could be a means of grace, comments the New York *Christian Advocate* (Methodist), but for ten years now mission boards, both home and foreign, are giving more attention to the sending of workers and money and institutions adapted to meet the concrete needs of men and women in rural villages; mission schools are increasingly changing their curricula to include courses of farming, dairying, home-making, etc., and many governments are turning their attention to the task of improving the conditions under which farm and rural village people work and live. Indeed, we read:

"The Jerusalem Conference of 1928 made this matter one of its major considerations, and fired the imagination of the leaders of Christendom with its importance. New projects for 1930 include the issue of ten mission study books on the rural missions, special courses in leading theological seminaries to acquaint young preachers with rural problems and their solutions.

"The United States Department of Agriculture sent one of its best men to the recent meeting of the International Association of Agricultural Missions to speak of the cooperation between the department and the missionaries (whom he greatly admired). He gave this striking example of the way in which the missionary in a foreign land has contributed to the wealth of the homeland:

"'Dr. Ralph G. Miller, a medical missionary stationed at Seoul, Korea, now associated with the Mayo Clinic of Rochester, Minnesota, because of his interest in botany as a hobby, noted an unusual legume growing close to the ocean in Korea. Recognizing that a leguminous plant growing under such conditions might be of a real value, he sent to the department in 1919 seed

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of this plant. This was tried out and found to be a Lespedeza, different from any yet introduced, and possessing unusually valuable characteristics. Its culture is rapidly spreading in the south where it is becoming an important forage plant. Last year there were about 5,000 acres planted to this crop. This is but one example of many that might be given.'"

A paragraph tells us what a Methodist missionary accomplished in Old Umtali, Rhodesia, South Africa:

"Mr. Roberts is a trained agriculturalist. In his pioneering days he found it necessary to abandon class-room lectures in farming and to teach by demonstration. By actually showing the native people how he raised better crops, secured more milk from better cows, fatter pigs from well-fed stock, more eggs from vermin-free chickens, he has changed the farming of the whole countryside. He introduced the first modern plow to Rhodesia, where to-day native farmers own 2,300 plows. By demonstrating how the tapeworm lives, he has delivered the countryside of that pest. By building two- and three-room windowed houses, he has almost revolutionized Rhodesia's home life.

"There should be much in this type of mission work to arouse the interest of the American farmer. It is a department whose practical value he should be the first to appreciate, and with whose support he should ally himself."

THE PAPAL ALARM OVER LAY SCHOOLS

THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH belongs primarily to the Church and to the family, while the State should teach only those branches of instruction which can not properly be taken care of by the Church or the family, declares Pope Pius in his latest encyclical.

In his encyclical, which is addrest to the Roman Catholic episcopacy of the world, Pope Pius expresses unqualified disapproval of the "pedagogic naturalism" which denies "the supernatural Christian agency" in the education of youth, and he holds as erroneous all those methods of education which are founded on the negation or forgetfulness of original sin, and therefore are based only on the forces of human nature.

In support of his view that the family's right comes before that of the State, Pope Pius quotes the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Oregon school cases of June 1, 1925, to the effect that the State can not lay down a uniform type of education for youths, obliging them to attend only public schools, and also that a child is not a mere creature of the State, but that those who bring him up have the right and duty to educate and prepare him to perform his duties as a citizen. The encyclical, as it is quoted in a dispatch to the New York *Times* by Arnaldo Cortesi, goes on:

"It is contrary to the principles of Christian education to send youths to lay or neutral schools from which Christian education is excluded. Such schools, indeed, are impossible in practise, because they soon degenerate into antireligious schools. We, therefore, confirm our previous declarations and sacred canons forbidding Catholic children to attend non-Catholic, neutral or mixed schools, by the latter being meant those schools open equally to Catholics and non-Catholics."

Such practises, the encyclical states, can be tolerated only at the discretion of a Bishop in special circumstances and with certain safeguards. But in no circumstances may those schools be tolerated if they are compulsory. However, "it must be loudly proclaimed and properly understood by all," runs the encyclical, "that by founding Catholic schools Catholics of all the nations of the world are not performing a political action but a religious action indispensable to their consciences. They do not intend to separate their children from the body and spirit of the nation, but to educate them in the most perfect way; in a way most conducive to the prosperity of a nation, because a good Catholic as a result of Catholic doctrine is for that very reason the best citizen. He loves his country, and is loyally subject to the civil authority constituted in any form of legitimate government."

Roman Catholic children do attend the public schools, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle;* a fair proportion of the teachers are Roman Catholics, and many school authorities are Roman Catholics. "Yet it is of course true that the value of parochial schools has been strest for half a century by the Roman Catholic clergy, that the number of such schools is steadily increasing, and that every one of our States recognizes them as an adjunct to the public-school system in its compulsory education laws." But, observes *The Eagle:*

"The fact is that the hierarchy in America has found its 'chart' up to date in the rulings of the Third Plenary Council at Baltimore, which, while urging the extension of the parochial schools, distinctly refused to condemn the public schools, and forbade any one, whether Bishop or priest, to exclude from the sacraments as unworthy persons those who chose to send their children to such schools, or the children themselves. It was added:

"'Where there is no Catholic school, or where the one available is little fitted for giving the children an education in keeping with their condition, the public schools may be attended with good conscience.'

"We can not avoid the impression that if the Pope decides that this 'chart' should be revised in so great a country as the United States, he will say so in specific language. That he contemplated a complete break in the relations between the Church and the public schools, relations established by the life-work of such men as Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons is, in our judgment, absolutely unthinkable."

It seems probable to the New York *World* that what brought the opposition to the lay school to the foreground is a special situation in Italy, where, we are told, the Church and the Mussolini Government have locked horns over the question of control of the Italian schools. It is, in fact, "an Italian problem," and, continues *The World:*

"We know, in any case, that whatever the position of the Church in theory, its practise depends upon conditions which vary in different countries. In Italy Fascism demands complete control of all schools by the Government, and the Church resists that monopoly of control over education. In the United States the Government controls the public schools, but permits parochial schools as an alternative to public schools, if they measure up to certain educational standards. For Catholics and non-Catholics alike this system offers a satisfactory modus vivendi."

The "special circumstances" which obtain in this and some other countries will have due weight, thinks the New York *Sun,* which points out what would happen if the 200,000 Roman Catholic children, which it says are now attending the public schools in New York, should suddenly be emptied into the parochial schools. A similar condition would result if all the children attending the parochial schools were thrown into the public schools, and "all these conditions," thinks *The Sun,* "doubtless will be considered among the 'special circumstances.'" Yet, remarks *The Sun,* "while Pius XI tries to make it plain that there is nothing political in the founding of church schools, 'but a religious action indispensable to their consciences,' the Heflins will make speech 'copy' of the encyclical. The Pope will be accused once more of trying to break down the public-school system." But the New York *Times* thinks that the encyclical "must be assumed to have the same authority here," and it says: "One wonders whether the Pope, with all his wisdom, does not know with what civic fervor Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles alike, unite to support what he calls 'neutral' or 'mixed' schools." Complimentary reference is made to the championing of the public schools by former Governor Al Smith, and *The Times* points out:

"In this State and in many others provision is made in the school program for excusing pupils so that they may at certain hours in the school week attend upon religious instruction outside of the school. Nor does the State oblige any child to attend a public school if satisfactory instruction in subjects deemed by the State essential to citizenship is given it in a private or church school. No claim is made here that the child exists for the State; but the State for the child's sake in manhood and womanhood and for its own sake must see that every child has an opportunity to be 'maximally competent' according to its gifts."

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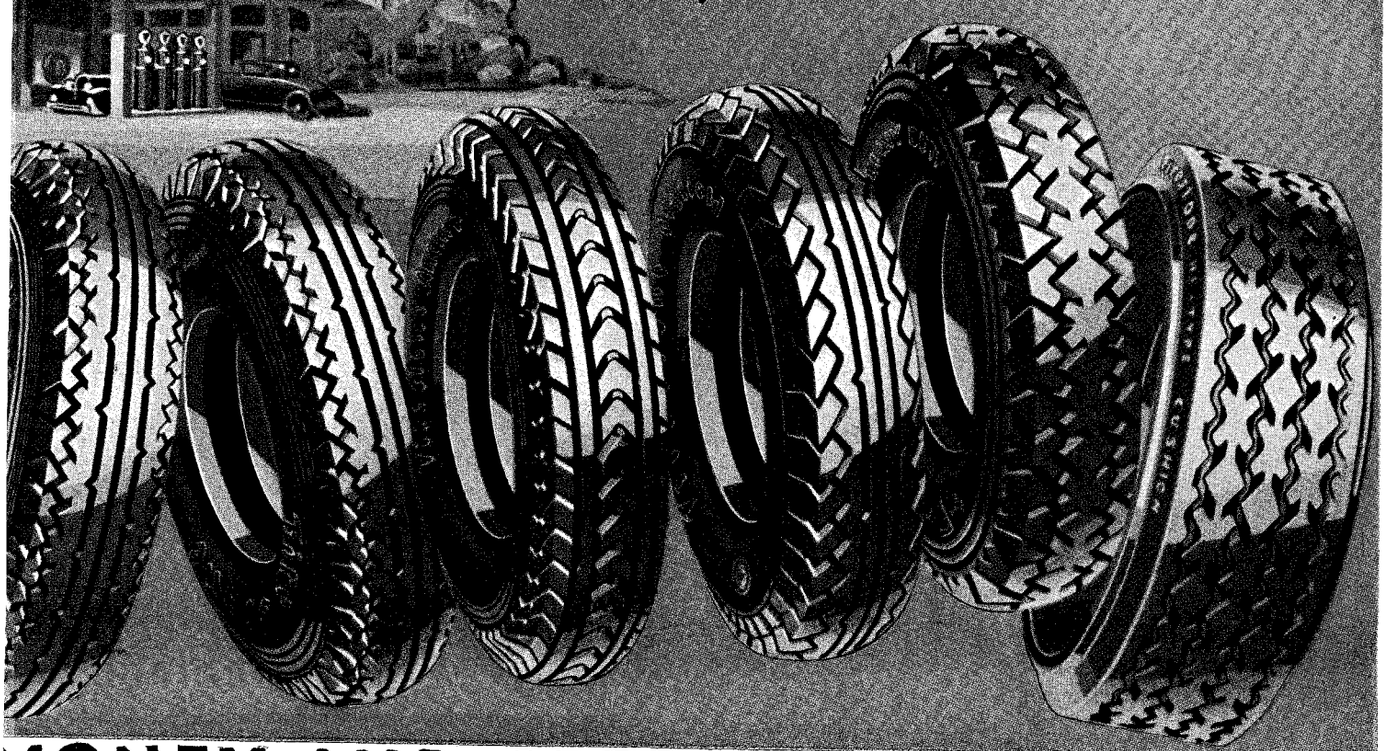

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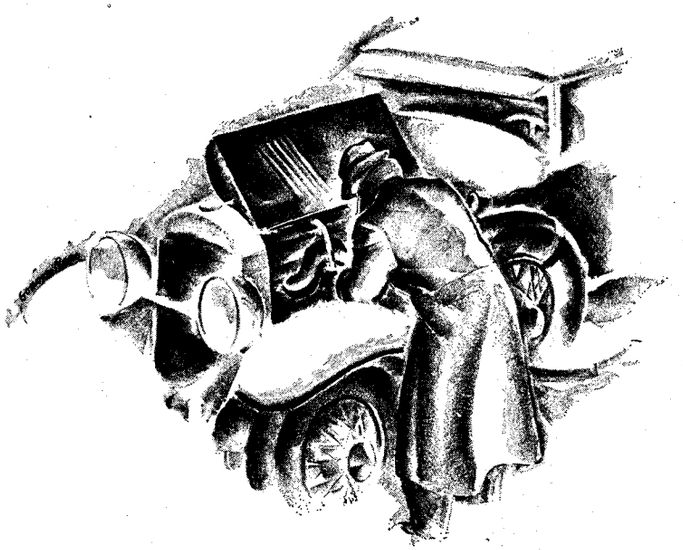

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NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1929 Engine		1928 Engine		1927 Engine		1926 Engine	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn, 6-66	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
" 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Buick	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Chandler Special Six	....	....	A	Arc.	A	A	....	....
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler, 4-cyl.	....	....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" Imperial 80 and Imperial	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	A	A	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durant	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	A	Arc.
Elcar, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	A
Erskine	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford, Model A	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....	....	....
" Model T	....	....	....	....	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner, 8-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	....	....	....	....	....	....	A	A
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
La Salle	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	....	....
Lincoln	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.
Marmon, 8-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	....	....
" other models	....	....	BB	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash, Adv. & Sp. 6	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless, 72, 90, 91	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
" other models	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Whippet	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight, 4-cyl.	....	....	....	....	....	....	B	Arc.
" " 6-cyl.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.

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CURRENT ▾ POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned

SUCH future visions the New Year often brings, no more definite than the following in *The Daily Press* (White Plains, N. Y.), yet with meaning for who can read them:

A NEW YEAR FANTASY

By Emerson Robischon

I saw a child by a winding road,
Alone, and far from any abode—
Just the moon, and the child, and the winding road.

Yet others seemed near—seemed all around—
Above—below—and over the ground.

And some sat still, and some just ran—
Where the first left off, there the next just ran,
And the whole went on to a crazy plan;

Though they called, the child didn't hear or see
As they whirled about it invisibly.

Then I saw three gnomes come walking to the highway.
No one knows how they came, nor by what strange byway—
Straight to the child . . . such a knowing and sly way.

The one gave drink, the other gave food,
And the last offered counsel that must have been good;

For the four joined hands, and they stole away
While the rest went on with their ghostly play,
And the sun arose on another day.

The whole scene faded—as such a scene would—
And I woke . . . and thought . . . and I understood.

HERE is giving and keeping. Where the giver and receiver are both enriched. In the New York *Evening Post:*

GIFT

By Wilfred J. Funk

When I am gone
And fast asleep,
I give the dawn
To you to keep,

My dear; the too
Exquisite pain
Of spring; and you
Shall see again

The stars that burn
At candle-light;
The golden urn,
The moon, at night;

The silver streams,
The thundering deep—
And I—the dreams
In my deep sleep.

MR. HARTSOCK, who received for 1929 The Chief Annual Prize of The American Poetry Society, gives us in *Poetry* (Chicago) a glimpse of the intimate life of flowers:

'GIST OF GLORY

By Ernest Hartsock

Is there no passion that a flower knows?
No zeal that sears the poppy to its core?
No love to ravish the intrepid rose?
No hope that burns the ebon hellebore?

Do stamens hot with sweet terrestrial lust
Impregnate pistils with impassive fire?
Or is the pollen some delicious dust
Full-flavored with the stupors of desire?

Adulterous bees that lie abed with clover
And stroke the phlox with soft lascivious feet
Find every trillium's mouth rash to a lover
And every womb bewilderingly sweet.

Then how shall we deride the fire in flowers,
Interpreting their reticence as death?
The wren that sings an alien tongue to ours
Snares yet a song to beauty with each breath.

Consider then the lilies starred with bloom—
How Solomon was less a king than they,
Whose smiling silence on the brink of doom
Conceals more wisdom than all tongues betray.

Consider then the lilies, and be sure
They draw from moist black soil the gist of glory,
Shaming the wealth of men in miniature—
Translators of earth's epic allegory!

Two poetry magazines, *Contemporary Verse* and *Japm*, are now merged in *Bozart and Contemporary Verse* (Atlantic City), where we find this:

THE FIR TREE

By Clement Wood

Willows release their leafy feathers,
Oaks ungreen to the nipping air,
Elm leaves tug at their ageing tethers,
Eager to leap and be off somewhere. . . .
But the needled lungs of the somber fir-tree
Cling with a firmer, lonelier hold:
Winter has sealed this tree as her tree,
Unintermittent to the cruellest cold.

Willows in spring are a golden burning,
Oaks are rosy lacy mist,
Elms robed black with a russet yearning,
All seeking green summer's tryst. . . .
But the needled lungs of the somber fir-tree
Hardly alter, hardly fade:
For life has badged this tree as her tree,
With a thin persisting accolade.

Spring is a rainbow softly greening,
Summer a lush and emerald noon,
Autumn a fire, leaping and leaning
Against blue sky and low red moon. . . .
But the needled lungs of the somber fir-tree
Know the far-off hour they keep:
For death has crowned this tree as her tree,
And death is a long quiet sleep.

IN *The Forum* (January) we find a new candidate for Spoon River fame:

EPITAPH FOR A GOOD WOMAN

By Martha Banning Thomas

Here lies the fretful heart of one
Who had no patience with the sun,
Who yanked the window curtains down
To save her carpet's patterned brown;
Here lie the stark and still remains
Of her who cried against the rains,
And would not suffer flakes of snow
Upon her doorstep—but would go
With fury to her kitchen-room
For hat and mittens, coat and broom.
Here are her bones, but is she free
From all she fought so bitterly?
Will she rest softly in this earth
She hated from her very birth?
Already snow is smoking white
Across her dooryard; by to-night
The witless, gloating wind will heap
Her narrow doorway high and deep
In this light stuff she swept away
With venom every winter day.

What will the dreary creature do
In Heaven? Tidy up the blue
Of God's own dooryard? Surely Hell
Would satisfy her rather well,
Since she could struggle in despair
To far, far better purpose there.

LINES that sing themselves, amid the rugged verse of to-day, are welcome for all of their Swinburnian echo. We find this in the Sydney *Bulletin:*

THE WATERFALL

By Kathleen Dalziel

The roar of the waves on the foreland,
The rush of the troubled rain,
The sob of the wind on the moorland
Have set me dreaming again
Of laurel and red lantana
Back of the ranges brown,
Where the waters of Elabana
Come down, come tumbling down.

A wonder of frost-white, hoary,
Smothering swirls of spray;
By night a shimmering glory,
A crystalline cloud by day;
Choir of the quiet places,
Hymn of the far hill's fold,
A silvery scale that races
To rippling notes of gold.

With the mountain-ash at its edges
Where the king ferns shudder and toss,
With the midget wren in the sedges
And the windbells over the moss,
An æons-old rush and battle
Of silvery foam white-whipped,
Under the brakes of the wattle
And the bowers of the eucalypt.

The very voice of the forest,
Menace and mirth and power,
When the press of the flood is sorest
In the aftermath of the shower.
Whisper and laugh and wonder,
Rise and ripple and fall,
And the threatening, deep-toned thunder
Always under it all.

Hush me the waves' low thunder!
I'll not be hearing the strain
Of waters the wet trees under
At Elabana again.
Nor watch, where we two walk never,
The old dreams vanish and drown
Where the snows and the songs of the river
Come down, come tumbling down.

IN *The Quill* (Howard College, Birmingham, Ala.), Dr. Mason celebrates some of those "unheard melodies" that Keats drew from "The Grecian Urn":

AUDITION

By August H. Mason

The streets being still,
I have harkened to the tremor
Of the morning bells in London:
The Bow Bells, St. Mary's, St. Martin's;
Majestic St. Paul's, and St. Clement's;
The bells of St. Margaret's Westminster.
Pensive Milton loved their cadence,
And their unhurried utterance
Was Dr. Johnson's music. Pale John Keats
Delighted in their gold Chartreuse of song.
Centuries have preserved the far-off tremor
Of the morning bells in London.

Lately, the night being still,
I loitered in a city of the western world:
White and sleeping near the shore it lay
Within the Virgin Queen's new land.
Presently the night's mid-hour drew near,
And over the silent distance of the sea
Began arrive the wavelets of an ancient music;
Then rippling strands of melody
Foretold a strangely patterned harmony to come
At once a rich and plural harmony
Succeeded through the singing air,
Floating vibrant on the London dawn,
The tremor of the morning bells
Sped thus across the sea.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

GO TO THE BEST JAIL, URGES DR. COOK, EDITOR

"IF YOU MUST GO TO JAIL, why not go to the best, for such is Leavenworth?" Even behind prison walls there is local pride; every penitentiary, it would seem, has its boosters who prefer it above any other place of confinement. We do not quote the opening advice, written by a convict editor in a prison magazine, with any flippant intention, altho the article from which it is taken is jocular in tone. We quote it, rather, because it shows the ability of man's spirit to rise from beneath adversity. This particular boost for Leavenworth comes from no less notable a pen than that of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, who some twenty years ago was engaged in controversy with Admiral Peary over the discovery of the North Pole. More recently Dr. Cook fell afoul of the Federal laws, and in 1925 he was sent to prison, convicted of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud. But now we learn from the press of activities in favor of a parole for him; and the manner in which this picturesque figure has employed himself in prison becomes of interest.

Keystone

A LEAVENWORTH BOOSTER

Dr. Cook, the polar explorer, and editor of a prison paper, believes that the penitentiary where he is confined excels all other resorts of its kind.

He has been editing *The New Era*, the prison magazine—and writing a large part of it. He has shown great versatility and a wide range of interest in his contributions. In his editorials he has struck a consistent note of hope, urging his fellow prisoners to spend their time learning trades and preparing to lead better lives upon release. In addition, he has written on his own travels and many other subjects. In connection with his application for parole, a Leavenworth dispatch to the New York *World* says:

Dr. Cook was received at the Federal Penitentiary April 6, 1925, and he has served one-third of his fourteen years and nine months' term, which allows him to be heard for parole. Since he has never broken any rules, he is in line for parole on his behavior record.

All the other prisoners convicted at the same trial of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud were paroled three years ago. His sentence is the longest ever given a prisoner on a similar charge at this penitentiary.

Eighteen months ago the now presiding Judge in the Fort Worth district issued an order granting Dr. Cook freedom on a judge's parole. It was finally held that a judge could not grant a parole after a prisoner was placed in the penitentiary, on the ground that the judge had lost all jurisdiction over him.

Judge John M. Killits, of Toledo, Ohio, who was sent to Texas to try Dr. Cook, has opposed cutting down his term until now. It is reported that Judge Killits's attitude has changed, and he favors granting parole. The United States Attorney for the Fort Worth district also is reported to have written in favor of granting parole.

Dr. Cook is not standing up well under confinement, and his friends feel that he would not live to serve out the full time of his sentence. All the prison officials and prisoners want to see him make parole.

Dr. Cook was made superintendent of the prisoners' night school three years ago, and he has helped teach many inmates to read and write. When it was announced that he would lecture, practically all the prisoners left their cells voluntarily to hear him.

Dr. Cook has no money to pay the $12,000 fine against him, but that cuts no figure in granting parole. He has offers for articles on his travels and the principal points in his career. If paroled it will hold over him for five years, during which time he has to report to the prison officials on his earnings, and how he spends them.

As we have already seen, Editor Cook now and then composes an article in lighter vein. But most of his writings, which have been widely quoted, are serious and "inspirational." As an example, there is this editorial:

Modern governments are rated mainly by their permanent institutions, and most institutions are organized units of culture. This establishment is a house of correction, a necessary part of the school system of the nation. Until we clearly understand this angle of penal service, and use it accordingly, we will remain misfits in the social order of the day. Our first duty, therefore, is to make ourselves a worthy unit, ever ready, and acting for the good of the service.

Every man's usefulness depends upon his capacity for adaptable intelligence. One is of no good to others until he is of some good to himself, and self-help in turn, depends upon an understanding of self and the reaction from a changing environment.

Warden White says: "It is the first duty of every official and of every prisoner to be cordially interested in the common welfare, and to be always ready to render assistance that is for the general good of the Institution."

In a few words the Warden has exprest what should be our ideal of a community spirit, and to put this expression of kindly helpfulness into sympathetic execution requires on our part a

The New Era

Edited and published monthly at the United States Penitentiary, as a part of the system of education, with the permission of the Department of Justice. Articles not otherwise designated are contributed by the editor.

WM. D. MITCHELL - Attorney General

SANFORD BATES - Supt. of Prisons

T. B. WHITE - Warden

FREDERICK A. COOK, M. D. EDITOR

LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, AUGUST, 1929

Source Of Man's Troubles

WE ARE seldom able to gauge elemental source of our difficu
Our new books on the tra

YE ED HAS HIS NAME IN THE PAPER

It's the fourth from the top at the masthead of *The New Era*.

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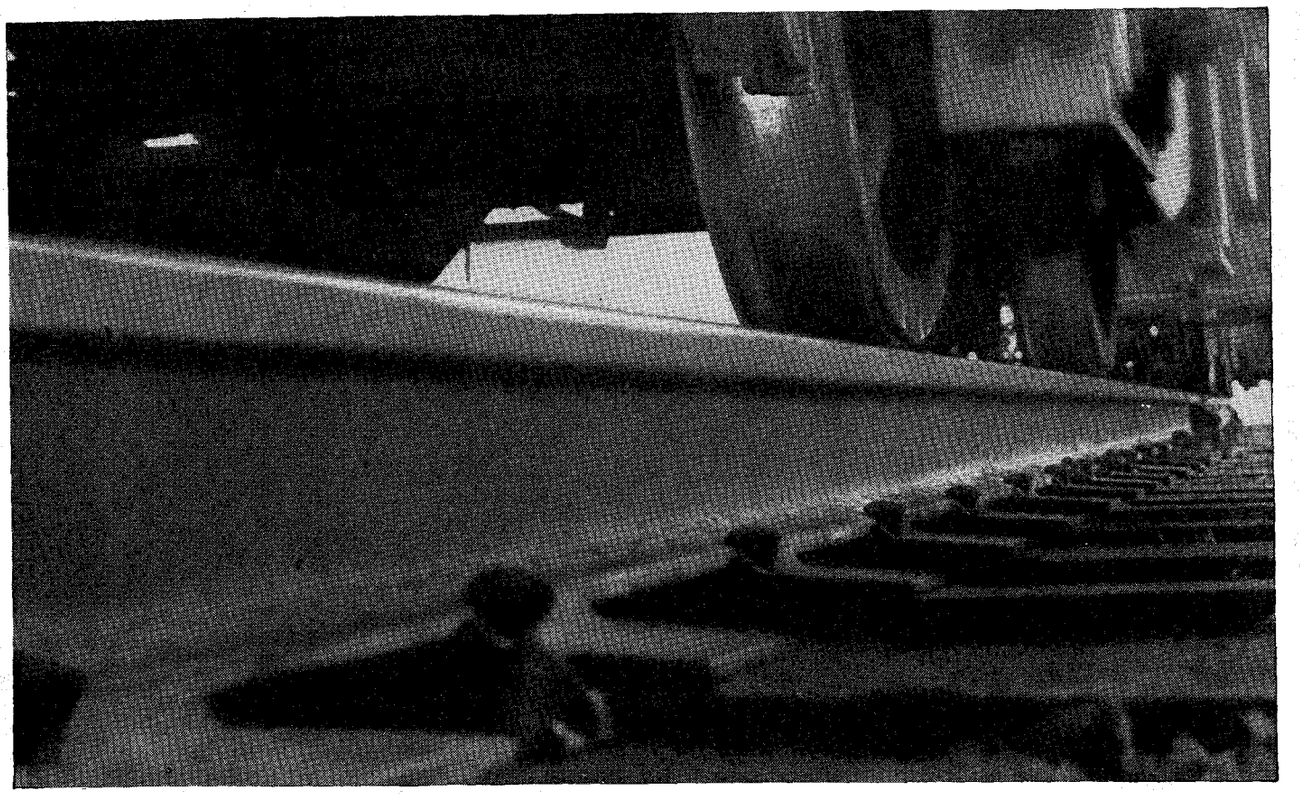
These New Giant Rails are Laid



Pennsylvania trains run on fastest schedules made between Chicago and New York, St. Louis and New York. Yet their swift journey is accomplished with ease — for they travel by the shortest line over one of the best-kept roadbeds in the world . . . These new, heavier rails are only one of many recent advances.

ensuring smoother, swifter travel for Pennsylvania trains

ALREADY on all the Pennsylvania's main line, the work nears completion. And progress is rapid in the territory beyond . . .

The old rails are removed! The new, heavier rails are laid! And new ties! Clean stone ballast! Larger tie plates . . .

To effect such improvements over its vast system since 1925, the Pennsylvania has purchased a yearly average of over 200,000 tons of steel rail alone—the largest consecutive yearly purchases in railroad history.

• • •

PERHAPS you yourself have noticed it . . . . . if you have ridden recently over the Pennsylvania's lines between New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis . . . *the new, extraordinary smoothness with which your train speeds over the rails!*

For these new rails used by the Pennsylvania represent an important advance in railroad engineering.

Weighing 130 pounds to the yard, they are almost a third heavier than the former standard. Held to heavy ties by steel spikes and tie plates, firmly anchored with steel anchors, and ballasted with stone—they seem not to feel the weight of the half-million-pound steel giants which speed over them.

A railroad is always being rebuilt. In its progress it constantly renews itself. Over 30,000 men are employed in the maintenance and improvement of the Pennsylvania's right of way. Day after day there are inspections, tests, replacements.

And you in your berth at night — in your cushioned seat during the day — recognize the improvement in smoother, swifter travel—*speed with comfort.*

• • •

These popular trains now travel swiftly, smoothly over the new, heavier rails:

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Spring's Awakening in JAPAN

Make your rendezvous with the world-famous cycle of blossoms—the peach and the pear in March, cherry blossoms in April, azaleas, wistarias and peonies in May.

Absorb the loveliness of the immemorial past; and find everywhere the benefits of modern progress in comfortable American hotels, hurrying trains, spacious streets and buildings. There are little tea-houses and enchanting parks; and tennis and golf the year around.

Fascinating Japan, land of colour, charm and courtesy, where the East blends with the West and the Past with the Present.

The Steamship Lines operating between the United States and Japan are: Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, American Mail, Canadian Pacific, Dollar Line. For complete information on the many-colored marvels and modern diversions of Japan Korea, Manchuria, China, address your local tourist or steamship agent, or

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

good deal of patience and forbearance. We rise or fall mainly by our own efforts. Tho we are ever ready to blame some one else for failure, and quickly claim credit for our success, we are what we are, mainly as a result of following dominating habits. Most habits, however, can be changed as our thoughts and ideas take command to meet our physical needs. Perhaps few realize it, but every one within these walls is undergoing a transformation which is easily subject to change now, but not in the future. Our experience to-day is that of a post-graduate schooling. If the mental and moral slant is in the right direction there will be a recast of our characters. If the aim is low, down we go as we go out or before, for it is the subconscious impulse of our behavior of this year that makes or breaks us next year.

But this editor, while his major purpose seems to be to cheer his comrades and fill them with confidence, does not hesitate to criticize the penal system. The trouble with jail, he observes in another place, "is that there is too much of it while it lasts in one stretch." He then goes on to make the interesting suggestion that the instalment plan be applied to sentences. Reading on:

In many cases a thirty or sixty day sentence would be as effective as a five-year stretch. A long-time service too often defeats the purpose of punishment. Would not service on the instalment plan better meet the situation on both sides? To destroy a man's earning capacity, and in many cases his future usefulness, injures society quite as much as it does the unfortunate victim. In the punishment of aggressors in war, it has long been recognized that too severe a blood tax is but to prolong the antagonism which only makes for more war. Payment is accordingly meted out, which can be made without destroying the economic life of a subjective people. Would not the same system apply with equal force to individual aggressors who must go to jail?

The year and a day sentences, if paroled, meet this situation, but the longer sentences work a destructive hardship on manhood that can seldom be cured. If one with a two-year sentence was confined for three months, and released to enter life on a self-mending plan, to be returned every year for a month or two, such a system would school the unfortunate to a life of punishment in which instalment payments would enable him to remain a productive unit.

The systems of probation and parole embody this principle, but both systems as now in use have been condemned by Superintendent Bates, who advocates a more liberal use of parole and suspended sentences for all classes of law violators. If the punishment was collected on the instalment plan and distributed more liberally over a longer period to tax future freedom, the result, it would seem, upon productive manhood would be better. Anything would be better than the present status, so destructive of potential cycles of usefulness.

Like any other well-edited magazine, *The New Era* offers its readers varied fare. Leafing through several issues of the monthly publication, we find many departments of activity represented, from sports to book reviews. We find an appreciation of a convict sculptor, articles of other nations, economics, philosophy, journalism and prison activities. Frequently there are poems written by inmates.

> DID you ever see a boy * * * in tears when he brought to his daddy, his pet dog with a broken leg?
>
> Did you ever see a girl in tears when she brought to her mother a dying bird?
>
> That boy and that girl never need punishment by the rod.
>
> Their schooling is on a higher plane where sympathy, love and sublime duty rules.
>
> Those who fail to understand this lesson are entitled to all the pain and grief that comes their way.
>
> A THOUGHT FOR MEN BEHIND THE BARS
>
> One of Dr. Cook's inspirational messages that appear on the covers of *The New Era*.

World events are by no means neglected. Some recent ones Dr. Cook was able, out of his own experience, to interpret for his readers. The Byrd and Wilkins Antarctic expeditions recalled to him his own exploring days. Writing of possible uses for the Antarctic, which he visited with the Belgian expedition in the late '90's, he offers these observations and theories, which are novel, to say the least:

In the endless sweep of the circumpolar seas, weighted down with sea ice and icebergs, there are great numbers of marine mammals and birds. Among these, seals and whales are well represented, but the penguin, by its immense numbers, is the characteristic life. The Antarctic is a penguin world.

The fishing banks of the Northern seas have fed untold millions for a thousand years. The cold seas of the far South, because of their greater sweep, would seem to offer even greater possibilities, but to use their source of food wealth, we must have a better knowledge of the sea bottom with its life-strewn banks; its submarine hills and valleys and plains and currents. Here is work of genuine exploration and discovery that will take a hundred years and more

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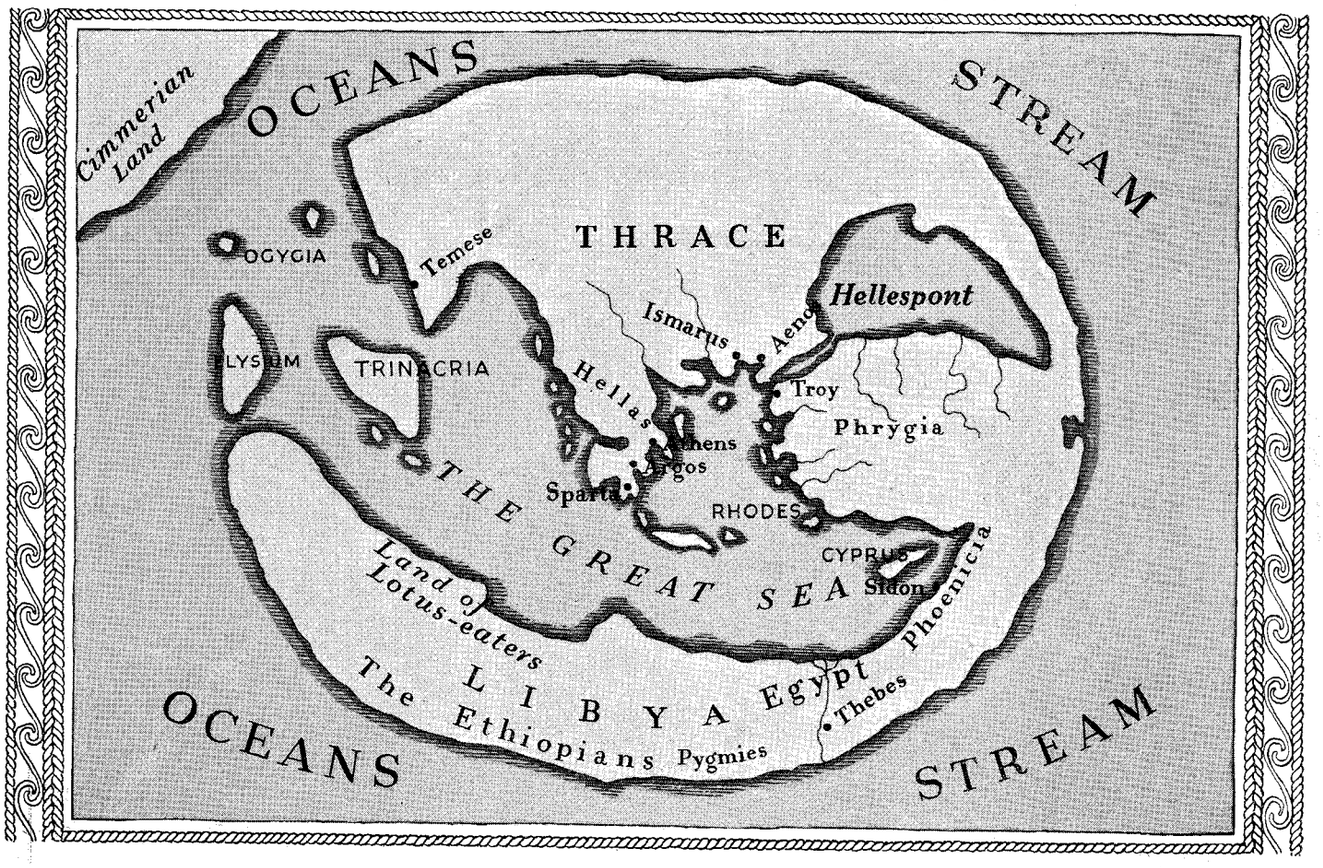

Homer, too, had his "WORLD"!

HE lived his life in rocky Chios, back in 900 B. C., Homer, the blind beggar, trading immortal songs for bread.

Yet, with none of our modern knowledge of this planet, he had his own definite conception of the world we live in!

The earth for him was a disc, or circular plain, bounded by one all-embracing river "Ocean." On the circumference of this disc rested the solid metal vault of the firmament. And beneath, the corresponding vault of Tartarus.

Man's ideas have changed quite a bit since then. But thinkers today still like to view the world as a whole, to project themselves into parts of the globe other than their own.

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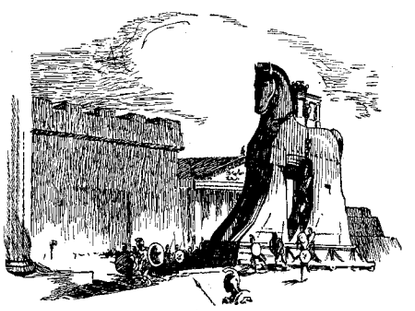

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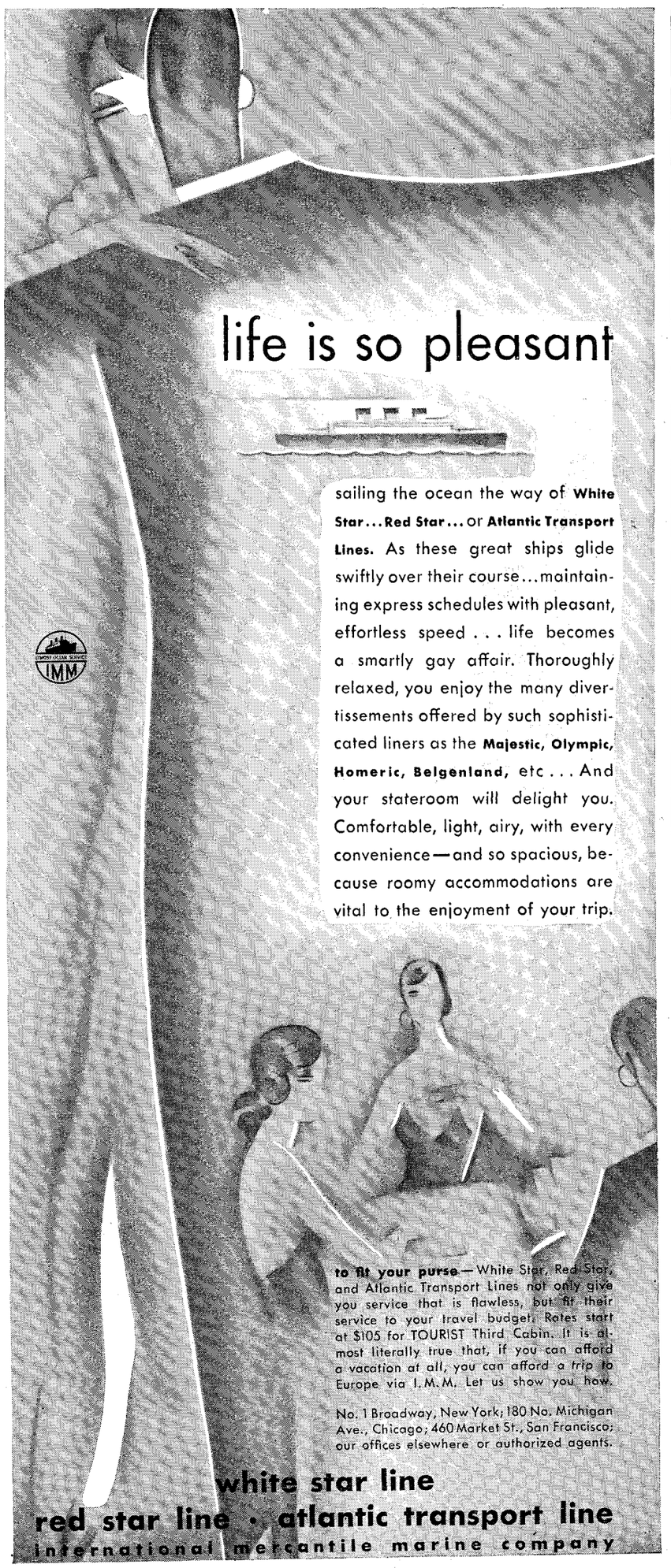
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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

for the adventurous men of all lands who care to try a hard but worthy task.

One of the first problems to solve is to find use for the penguin; curious creature half bird, half fish. It has stubby wings and stubby feathers, but it can not fly. It darts like an electric spark under water, comes to the ice or the land to rest and breed. It is safe to say that outside of bug life, there is no creature on earth in greater numbers. It is the most prosperous and the most numerous of the animal kingdom, but up to the present time it has not been put to man's use. Its life is challenged by no other animal.

The meat of the penguin is coarse, but tender; dark in color, and fishy like that of the whale and seal. It is richly charged with iodin, and contains ingredients that support life indefinitely without other food of any kind. On the Belgian Expedition we ate penguin steaks for nearly a year and, tho at first the palate refused, the splendid health and vigor that followed the use of penguin meat soon eliminated the initial repugnance. It may serve as a source of supply for insulin in use for diabetes and other animal products now coming into use. In any case, he who finds a good use for the penguin has before him a greater supply of meat products than all the packing plants of the world combined. Here is work and food for a million men. Who will supply the brains to create the new industry?

CONTRASTING PROBLEMS OF FRENCH AND BRITISH DETECTIVES

THE efficiency of British and French detective procedure is pronounced about equal, by a writer on the subject in *Paris et le Monde* (Paris). Radical differences in law and custom in the two countries favor sometimes one and sometimes the other in this respect. The best-known of these differences is that British law presumes a man innocent until proved guilty, whereas in France a suspected man is treated as guilty until his innocence is established. Says the Paris paper:

British crime-detection has a good record for accuracy and efficiency. The history of the British police force reveals that whereas there were 1,000 policemen in London in 1829 for a population of 900,000, and there was one criminal to every twenty-two persons, in 1929 there were 19,300 policemen for a population of 7,800,000, and one criminal to every 500 persons.

Finger-print detection has been brought to a fine art by the Metropolitan Police of London. Records of nearly a million prints are kept carefully classified, available at a moment's notice for identification. Thanks to wireless telegraphy it is possible to send finger-prints to any part of the world in a few minutes, a fact which has led to the arrest and conviction of more than one ingenious criminal who might otherwise have escaped justice.

The French detective, on the other hand, relies far more on an elaborabe system of anthropometrical measurements for identification than upon finger-prints. Altho the finger-print system, as developed by Bertillon, originated in France, anthropometry is now in greater favor. Out of

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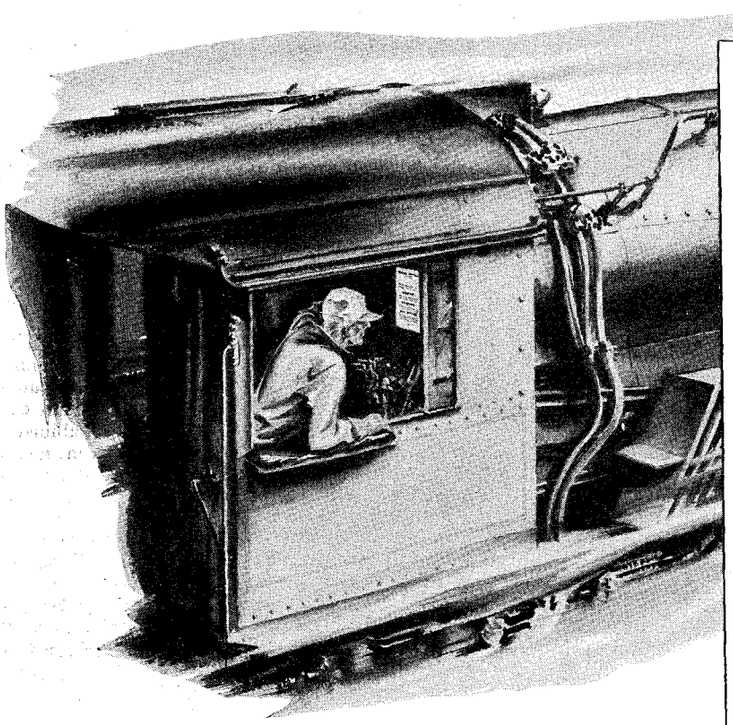
The *three* COMMANDMENTS *that Guide our Engineers*



The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company

Office of Vice-President
Operation and Maintenance

Baltimore, Md., July 1, 1929

FOR THE GUIDANCE OF ENGINEERS HANDLING PASSENGER TRAINS

SAFETY

1. The safety of the train and passengers should have first consideration at all times and in all places. Everything should be subordinated thereto.

COMFORT

2. The train should be handled at all times, and particularly when starting and stopping, so as to promote the comfort of the passengers.

ON TIME

3. Every practicable effort should be made to reduce delays and keep the train on time, but even this should be subordinated always to the safety of the train and comfort of the passengers.

Vice-President

EVERY mile of our railroad has been scientifically studied, and we know the maximum speed at which a train can be run safely and with comfort around every curve.

But B&O engineers have instructions not to exceed certain fixed speeds.

Posted in every engine cab is this general order. The engineer must first deliver his passengers in safety. He must deliver them in comfort. Speed must always be subordinate to safety and to comfort.

A recording device is connected with the engine wheels—locked at the start of each run, and examined at headquarters when the run is over. It shows exactly how fast the train has traveled at every point. If the engineer breaks the commandments, even for a single mile, the record shows it and he is asked to explain.

Our running time compares favorably with that of other roads. But you have the feeling always—at least we try to have you have it—that you are moving smoothly, quietly, seemingly without haste and with a little extra attention all the way.

This is the purpose of our engineers and of the rest of the 70,000 men and women who operate the B&O.

Forty per cent of our passengers are women.

They like the Southern cooking in our diners. They like the smooth, quiet movement of the trains, which enables them to read comfortably in the day and sleep soundly at night. We appreciate the loyalty of our women patrons and we try to show that we appreciate it.

The B&O

BALTIMORE & OHIO

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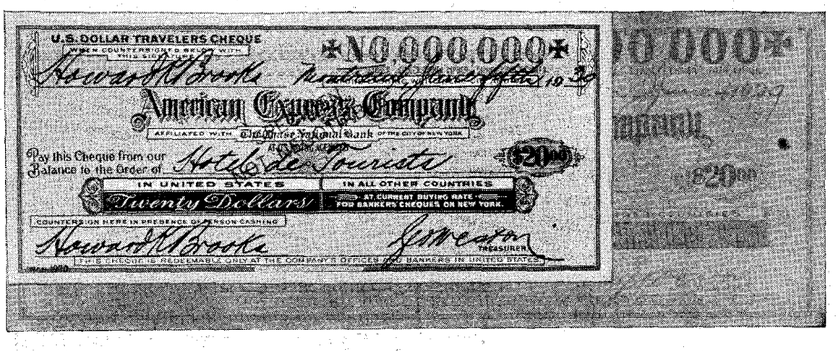
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The above illustrates the relative size of the new and old Cheques

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And now another advantage! They have been made smaller, more compact, and less bulky. On your journeys this year, encumbered as you may be with tickets, passports, money, licenses, and other travel accessories, you will welcome this new dollar-size American Express Travelers Cheque. Enough money for almost any trip will fit cosily into a woman's handbag like a compact, or into a man's pocket like a card-case.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

1,727,000 finger-prints filed in France in 1927 only 923 identifications were made, a figure which does not at all correspond to the identifications made by the police using this and other methods.

Undoubtedly French detectives include among their number men of brilliant scientific attainments, with amazing gifts of intuition and resourcefulness. But tho the French detective has greater freedom in the conduct of his inquiries, and may adopt methods which would not be looked upon with favor in England, it is doubtful if, in the long run, his picturesque, and, in many respects, romantic, ways of working secure better results than those obtained by his English confrères.

Results, on the whole, are probably about equal.

Austria, Germany, and Switzerland favor the highly trained university ultra-scientific detective, while France has its band of brilliant individualists whose methods seem to combine something of the Scotland Yard efficiency with the scientific systems of the other continental countries.

Crime-detection in France—that is, crime of serious character—is the responsibility of the Sûreté Générale, a national force of super police quite apart from the ordinary guardians of the law.

It is purely a detective force based upon Paris, with local agents or detached posts in the bigger provincial cities. In Paris, at headquarters, are men ready at a moment's notice to proceed to any part of the country to take over investigations into any crime.

There is no question of waiting for the local police authorities (with the consent of a local watch committee) to call in the Sûreté Générale. It is the latter's job to investigate the crime, and it gets on with it.

This method of detached posts—miniature Scotland Yards coupled with the efficiency of the Brigade Mobile, a national Flying Squad—enables highly trained detectives to begin investigations on the spot of the crime within a comparatively short time—before, as frequently happens in England, the clues have become obliterated and the scent gone cold.

The ordinary police are under the direction of a Prefect solely responsible to the Minister of the Interior.

Altho members of the Sûreté Générale carry out the investigations immediately following a crime, it is the Juge d'Instruction, a powerful figure who has no counterpart in the English system of justice, who actually conducts the inquiry.

In France a suspect is presumed guilty till his innocence is proved. It is the province of the Juge d'Instruction to interview witnesses, cross-examine friends, relatives, and enemies, and in fact carry out to the full his duties as "Examining Magistrate."

His examination may take weeks, months, or even years, during which time the suspect must remain a prisoner.

There is no law—as in England—which says that a suspect must be charged with an offense within a couple of days, or released.

In France the fate of the suspect lies in the hands of the examining magistrate, and the unfortunate man or woman must remain a prisoner till this particular official pronounces a *non lieu*, or commits the person for trial.

Under British law a man is supposed to

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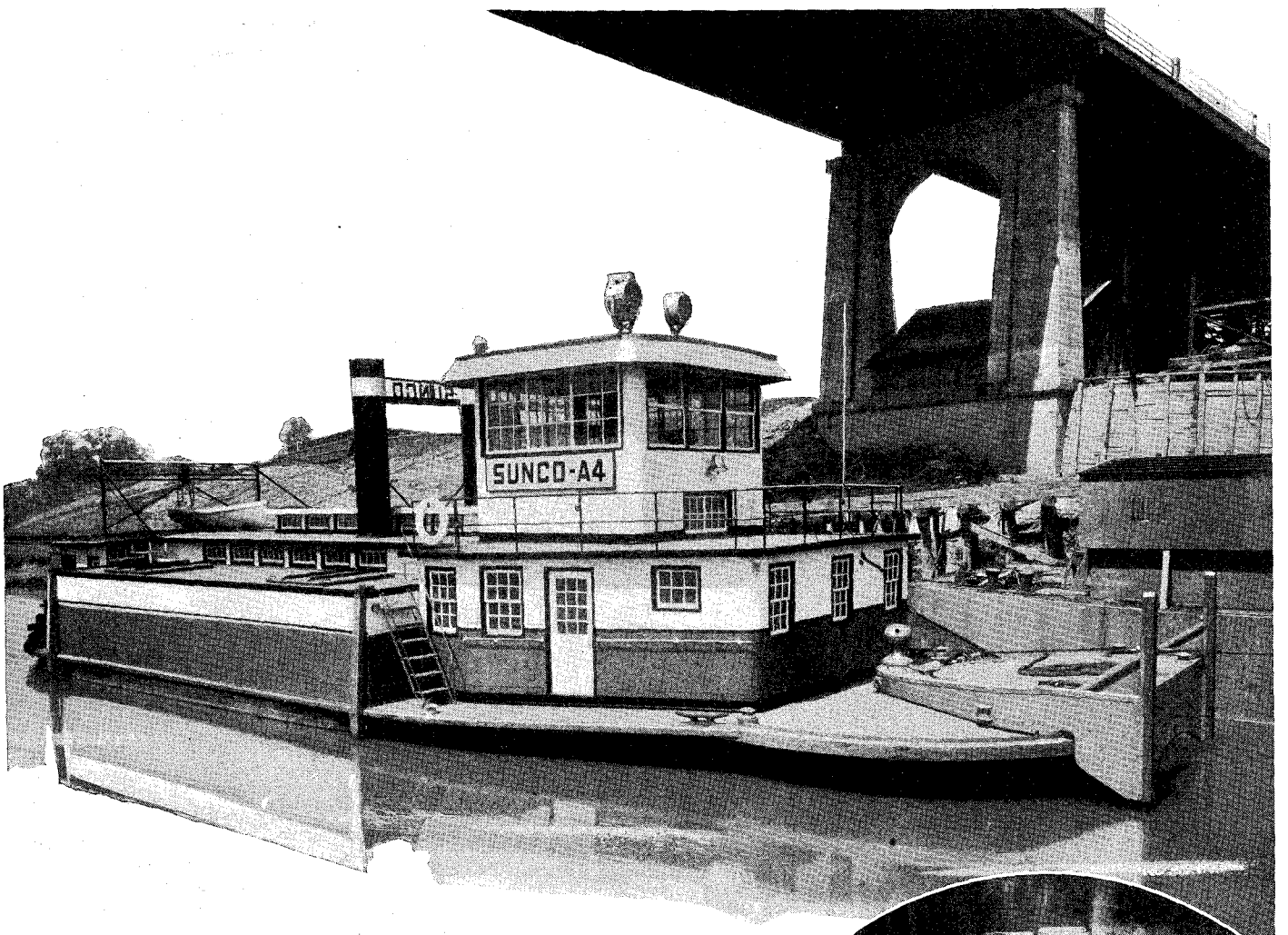

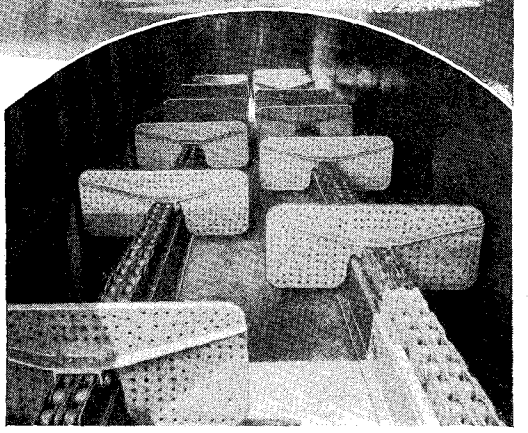

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For throughout this revolutionary type of boat ...on the caterpillar drive...on the transmission system...are SKF Ball and Roller Bearings... 37 of them...selected on the basis of unfailing performance...certainly not upon the basis of price ...for SKF is "The Highest Priced Bearing in the World."

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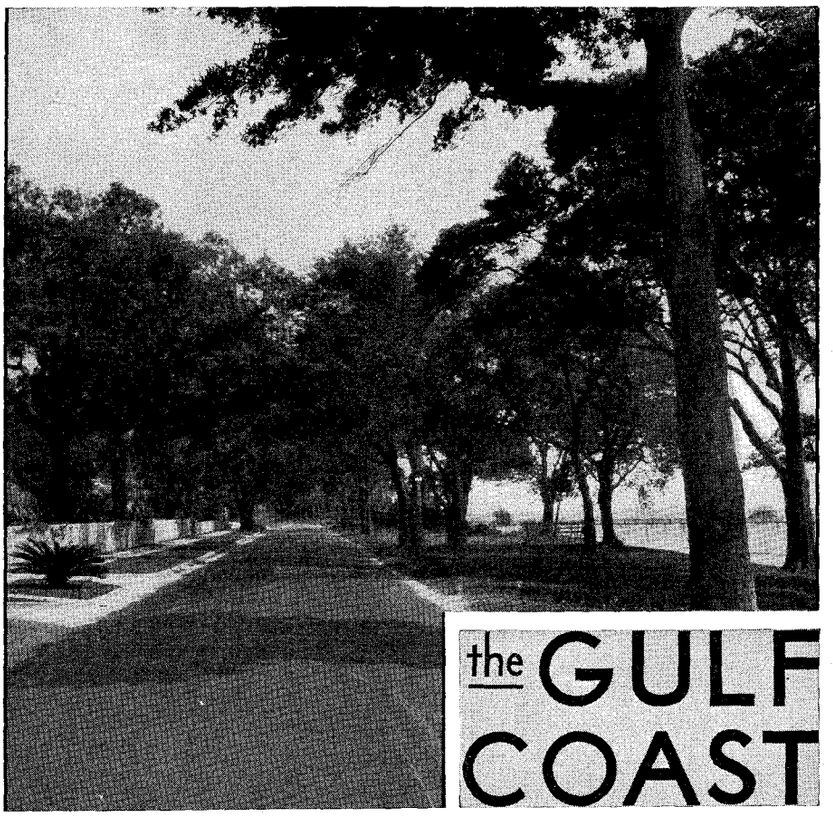

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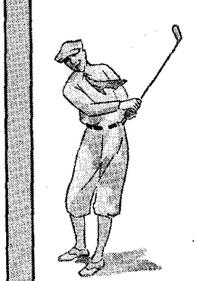

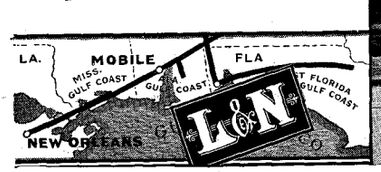

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

be innocent until he has been proved to be guilty. No arrest can be carried out except under a warrant which is issued only if sufficiently strong evidence against the suspected person is produced.

Team-work and elaborate organization correspond in Great Britain to the French method of individualism. Rarely is it left to one man to unravel a British mystery. Reports are made and sent to headquarters of the smallest events in every part of the United Kingdom, with the result that it is rare, indeed, for a criminal to escape unnoticed.

The methods of the French detective savor somewhat of the picturesque.

Coupled with the greater freedom of action and his superior powers for dealing with local and public authorities when making inquiries, he has the very powerful weapon denied the British police, that of being allowed to take a suspect to the scene of the crime and reconstruct the outrage in his presence. Such a weapon has an enormous effect on the morale of the suspect.

Again, the French detective has at his command all the resources of wonderfully equipped technical laboratories maintained by the State.

At police headquarters he has at hand a marvelous collection of dossiers, recording the life history of every person who has been in the hands of the police, while the Service d'Identité system enables him to trace any movement of any man at any time.

WHO'S NOT WHO IN ENGLAND

"LINDBERGH, Col. Charles Augustus, A. F. C., D. S. C.; b. Detroit, 4 Feb. 1902; s. of late Charles Augustus Lindbergh and Evangeline Lodge Land; m. 1929, Elizabeth, d. of Dwight Davis, U. S. Ambassador to Mexico."

"Lindy" must have had a shock when and if he picked up the 1930 English "Who's Who" and read this sketch of himself. His admirers, at any rate, had the surprize of their lives when they discovered these "facts" about their hero in the British publication, which admits some American names to its pages.

Except for the fact that Lindbergh has no such wife, Dwight Davis has no daughter Elizabeth, and Mexico never had any such Ambassador, the information is correct, Alva Johnston points out in the New York *Herald Tribune*. Colonel Lindbergh, he reminds us, married Miss Anne Spencer Morrow, daughter of Dwight W. Morrow. Dwight Davis was formerly Secretary of War and is now Governor-General of the Philippines.

Mr. Johnston has been going through the British reference book and has turned up in it a number of curious and amusing bits of misinformation about such other eminent Americans as John D. Rockefeller, Sr., former Gov. Alfred E. Smith, Irving Berlin, and Irving Cæsar. Thus:

It lists former Governor Smith's address as "The Capitol, Albany." It states,

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further, that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., is the author of "Random Reminiscences," a volume which must have been written in invisible ink and secretly circulated, because it is unknown in this country.

The British "Who's Who" is somewhat whimsical in its apportionment of notableness among Americans. Owen D. Young, for instance, has not yet been discovered. He does not get a single line. Almost an entire column goes to Dr. William James Mayo, while his equally famous brother, Dr. Charles Horace Mayo, does not receive a line.

As is usual with books of fame, the new British "Who's Who" slights the business man and glorifies the professor and the scientist. Millikan, Osborn, Breasted, and other famous American scholars and experimenters are featured as strongly by the British publication as the American, while presidents of $2,000,000,000 corporations like Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., of General Motors, and Walter S. Gifford, of the A. T. & T., do not make the grade.

Athletes have almost no standing in the British fame-distributing publication. Tunney, Bobby Jones, Tilden, and other internationally famous performers are omitted. The British book of greatness is stricter than the American in this respect.

In the case of Irving Berlin, the British "Who's Who" again takes too much for granted. It makes the mistake of assuming that surnames are inherited, and says that Irving Berlin was the son of Moses Berlin, when he was in reality the son of Moses Baline.

The Rockefellers together get only a trifle more space than is devoted to Ivy L. Lee, their publicity expert, and we read further:

The American stage gets practically no recognition, and Hollywood very little. The British "Who's Who" turns film critic in the case of Douglas Fairbanks and says that he is "rated by many as the greatest of all cinema producers and stars." It adds that he was formerly a "Broadway star." John Barrymore does not get a line. In fact, all three Barrymores are omitted.

American statesmen are treated oddly. Franklin D. Roosevelt is out, tho his cousins, Theodore and Kermit, are in. There is a Sir James Walker, who turns out to be an Indian administrator, and a plain James Walker, a blanket manufacturer and cricketer, but one looks in vain for James J. Walker.

Oblivion is conferred on Al Jolson, Will Rogers, Fred Stone, Maude Adams, Mrs. Fiske, George Arliss, and Otis Skinner, Clara Bow, Greta Garbo, all the Talmadges Tom Mix, Gloria Swanson, and John Gilbert are nobodies, as far as the British "Who's Who" is concerned.

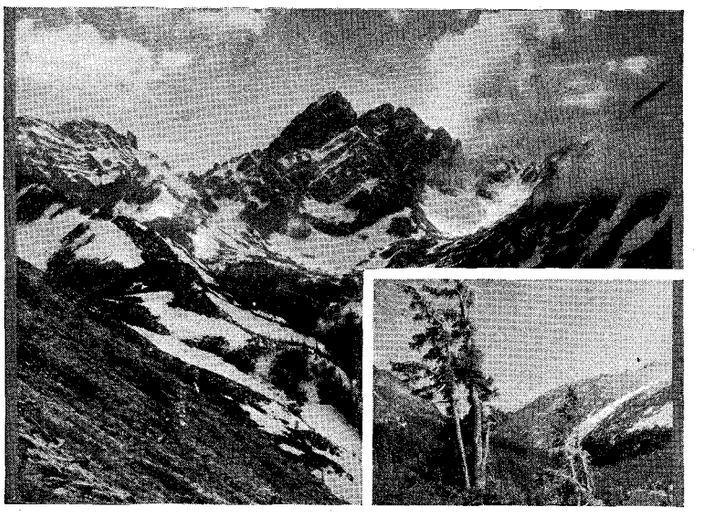
Eugene O'Neill has a respectable showing, but is stigmatized as "formerly engaged in commerce." Harold Bell Wright and Dr. Henry van Dyke receive fat write-ups.

Many blameless forms of enjoyment are set forth under "Recreations," which form the most important part of some of the biographies. A few of these are here transcribed:

The Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman—"Recreations, travel; collection English china and English antique furniture."

The Rev. Edmund Horace Fellowes: "Recreation, chamber music (violin), heraldry and genealogy, lawn-tennis, water-color drawing."

Dr. William J. Mayo: "Recreation, yacht on Mississippi and its tributaries."



Crestone Needle, San Isabel National Forest

INSET: Timberline on the Fall River Road

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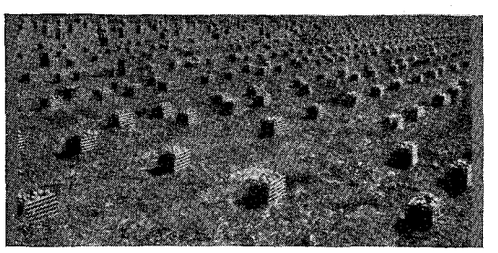
You would enjoy living here, but if you can't there are two ways to get the sunshine and Vitamins anyway. (1) Eat Colorado foods whenever you can get them. (2) Come out as often as you can. Overnight from half the nation, two nights from almost anywhere, Colorful Colorado is ideal for even the briefest or most economical vacation.

A Cauliflower Harvest



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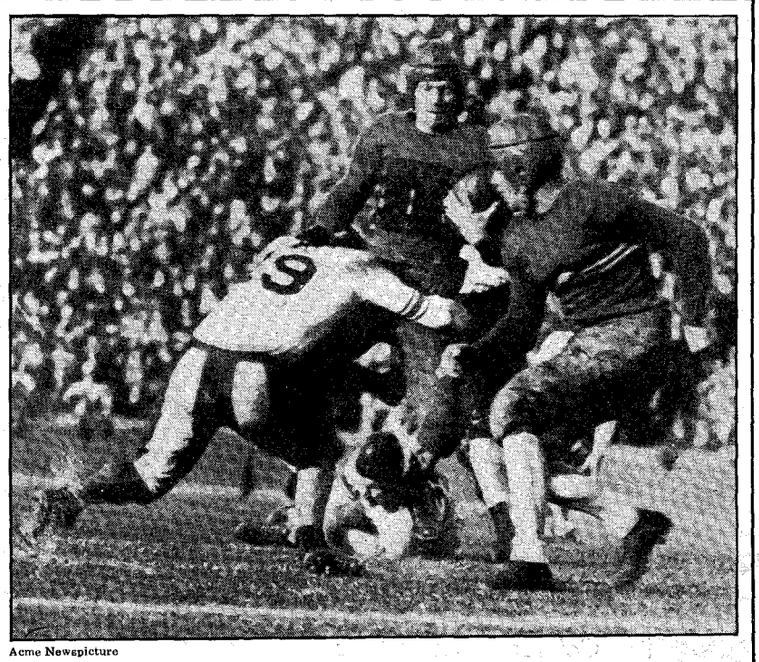
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

HOW CALIFORNIA UPSET THE ALL-AMERICA WIZARDS

"DID YOU SEE WHAT WE DID TO THEM?" chanted on the Pacific coast, refers not only to West Point and Pittsburgh, with whom California has wiped up the earth, but also to those All-America wizards who had somewhat too previously fabricated teams containing relatively few Californian names—some none at all.



Acme Newspicture

WHEN STANFORD'S "CHUCK" SMALLING STOPT "RED" CAGLE

An incident of the Army-Stanford game at Palo Alto, which helped to upset the "dope" of many All-America teams, and suggested that they were being picked too early.

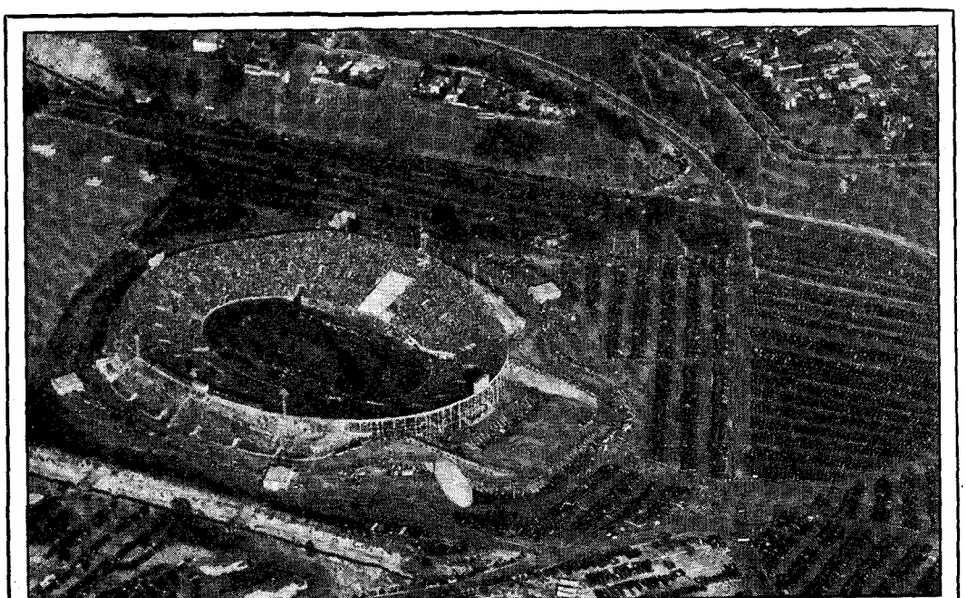
"Isn't the All-America jury returning its verdict before all the evidence is in?" has been the gist of many letters we have received from California since we announced our All-America team of teams' consensus on January 4. Perhaps they are right. Perhaps the all-star teams are coming out too early. We shall elaborate this point later.

The slaughter of the Eastern football innocents on the West coast came to a climax on New Year's day, in Pasadena, with the Trojans of the University of Southern California racing up and down the Rose Bowl, "flashing the greatest offensive maneuver ever revealed in a major gridiron contest on the Western slope." Seventy thousand amazed and breathless fans looked on in wonder, as touchdown was piled on touchdown. When the slaughter was over, a team that had had only two men picked on All-America elevens had utterly crusht a team boasting twice as many All-America stars. U. S. C. had beaten the University of Pittsburgh 47 to 14. It was "the most crushing defeat ever suffered by a Rose Bowl contestant since the annual East versus West games were inaugurated," writes Braven Dyer in the Los Angeles *Times*.

And this was not the only incident in the post-season humbling of Eastern football teams. On December 28, at Palo Alto, Stanford, none of whose players were on any of the All-Americas used by THE DIGEST in making its recent boiled-down extract of All-America teams, trounced Army, with its All-America Cagle, 34 to 13. Nor was this all. Earlier yet, on December 14, at Los Angeles, U. S. C. beat Carnegie Tech. 45 to 13.

Only about two crumbs of comfort are left for the East. On New Year's day in San Francisco, an "Eastern" All-Star team (composed largely of players from such Atlantic seaboard institutions as Notre Dame, University of Illinois, Purdue, and University of Iowa!), downed an All-Star Western team 19 to 7. Also, during the regular season, Notre Dame defeated Southern California at Chicago 13 to 12. If statistics mean anything, the West seems to have the edge, nor is it backward in calling attention to the fact.

Ever since we published our consensus we have been receiving letters from loyal Californians, reminding us that not a single member of the victorious coast teams survived the boiling-down process to which we subjected eleven leading All-America teams, and suggesting that selectors are passing up the West. One



Acme Newspicture

WATCHING SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WHIP PITTSBURGH IN THE ROSE BOWL

In the foreground is a Goodyear baby-blimp about to float over the playing field, and all around the Bowl are acres of parked automobiles, some glimpses of which are shown above.

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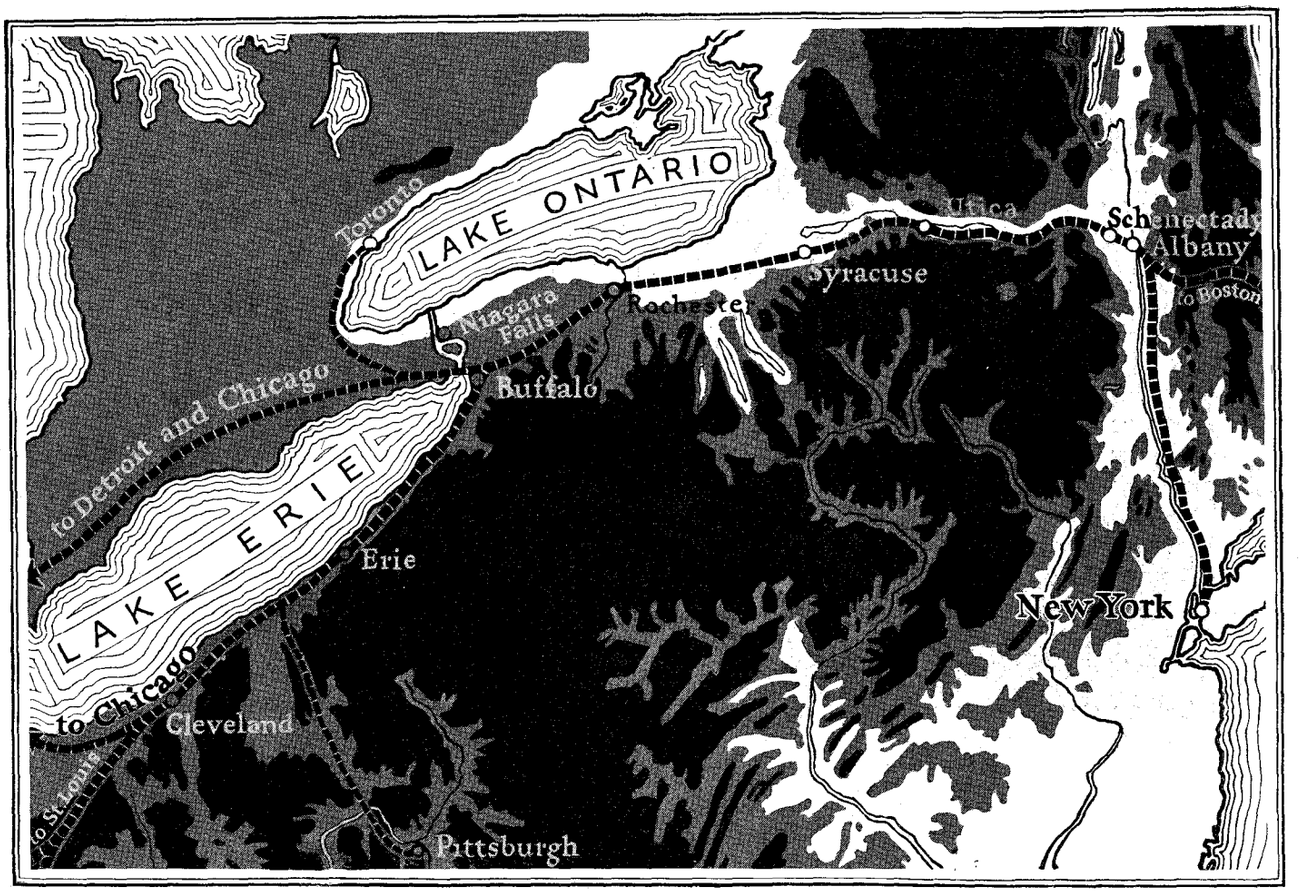
NATURE LEFT JUST ONE NARROW PASS
in this 1000-mile mountain range



Topographic map of Northeastern States. Land less than 500 feet elevation in white; above 1000 feet in black. New York Central route is shown by broken line from New York up the Hudson, then westward through the only low-level pass. Map does not show New York Central western terminals at Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE New York Central main line through the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, and along the Great Lakes, is a natural water level route—nearly at sea level for a thousand miles—although *it cuts straight through a mountain range.*

The Appalachian Mountains, extending from the Canadian border to Alabama, offer only one low-level pass for the easy transport of commerce between the Atlantic Seaboard and the Mississippi Valley. This is the historic valley of the Mohawk in central New York, which cuts through the rocky barrier at Little Falls, N. Y., at an elevation of only 370 feet above the sea.

The early railroad surveyors explored the mountains of New York, Pennsylvania and the Virginias, hoping to find another natural highway to the West—but Nature had left only this one.

The topographic map above clearly shows why the New York Central is such a comfortable route for travel between the East and West, and why it has become the central artery of commerce through this great industrial region. The long mountain range, running northeast and southwest along the Atlantic Coast, is shown in black, the low country in white. The New York Central main line from New York City follows the majestic Hudson River at sea level to Albany, and then strikes through the Mohawk Valley pass to the level country of the Great Lakes region, and the western terminals at Chicago and St. Louis.

It is this unique level roadbed that makes possible the smooth operation of the great fleet of New York Central trains—led by the world-famous *20th Century Limited*, "the most comfortable long-distance train in the world."

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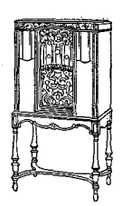

No. 642, Stromberg-Carlson, High Console. Three Screen Grid tubes. Price, without tubes, East of Rockies . . . $259.00

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

correspondent in Los Angeles objects that our hypothetical eleven was picked "from every section of the United States except the one producing the best football players."

Another correspondent, a Los Angeles physician, inquires how we felt on January 2 when we read the reports of the U. S. C.-Pittsburgh game. This writer wonders further "what the people of the coast will have to do in order to convince some of you Easterners that we know something about football." Washington comes to the support of California. From Glen-

Keystone

SMALLING, STANFORD FULL-BACK

wood, in that State, C. A. Jewell, superintendent of schools, writes of the "Eastern egoist" and their All-America teams.

After looking our consensus over, Mr. Jewell is "almost tempted to say that one could select a team exclusively from coast teams, and have a better team than your eleven of elevens. I suggest that your Eastern swivel-chair critics, parlor lizards and gridiron autocrats wake up, come West and get a peep at the real show."

Perhaps the most impartial Far-Western criticism of our consensus and of the East-West football situation in general, comes from Jack C. McAuley, who writes from Oakland, California. Mr. McAuley presents a temperate and good-humored analysis of Western football, and the feelings of Western football fans regarding Eastern critics. He says in part:

No doubt the recent games on the Pacific coast between the teams here and the ones coming out from the East and Mid-West have caused considerable interest in your section of the country. When Stanford beat the Army, and Southern California beat both Carnegie Tech and Pittsburgh, coming on top of Oregon State's win over Detroit and California's victory over Penn, many chirped up that Pacific coast teams are superior. The warmer weather no doubt slowed all Eastern teams playing here just as it did the Web-

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foot team of Oregon down in hot Florida, but that is expected. Stanford and Oregon State didn't take naturally to the cold of the East coast last year, and only a determination to win made them play the game they were capable of. Some teams just naturally can overcome conditions and recover from hard games quicker than others, and Stanford and Oregon State happened to be those teams.

But the unjust part of the sports writers of the country lies in their almost totally ignoring the Pacific coast when it comes not only to national selections, but as to the class of football played by the various teams. Notre Dame beat Southern California due to S. C.'s usual inability to convert touchdowns. Notre Dame can hardly be classed as the best team in the country when played on equal terms by a team that was placed far down the list by Eastern writers. Stanford swamped the Army, and Notre Dame beat the Army by a very lucky break. Southern California beat Stanford and then whipt Pitt, the team classed next to Rockne's men, by 47 to 14. Several Eastern and Mid-Western writers were of the opinion that no team in the country could have beaten Stanford's play against West Point—and that, of course, did not have the fight in it that the Cards displayed against California to whip a team considered stronger on pre-game dope.

What bothers the West, our correspondent tells us, is not so much not having been called the best football section of the country, which would be unfair to the others, but not being even considered as a near equal by the East and Mid-West experts. "That hurts a lot," Mr. McAuley says, continuing:

As to the showing of the All-America selections here on the coast in intersectional games and the great Shrine East-West charity game, you may be interested to learn that Jack Cannon proved himself to be a greater player than advanced dope said he was. So did Bronc Nagurski. Both played for the East. Sleight of Purdue, Glassgow, Iowa, and Peters of Illinois also featured. Peters was the best back on the field and fans couldn't see why "Frosty" wasn't picked as somebody's All-America quarter-back.

A local writer who was at the Pitt-Trojan game was very sarcastic as to the All-Americas of Pittsburgh. The usual "heat" alibi had been worked overtime, but he pointed out that Pitt played good ball in the first half and better in the second when they scored twice against Trojan reserves—just the reverse of the usual heat idea, when the visiting team is said to fry in the second half. He classed Donchess, Montgomery, Uansa, and Parkinson as "just ordinary players wondering what to expect next." Pitt just met a better team that could have run the score sky-high if they so desired, either here or in Pitt's own back yard.

No doubt, the Californians who point indignantly to the absence from the All-America rosters of such names as Russ Saunders, Chuck Smalling, and Garrett Arbelbide, have much justice on their side. Hitherto the coaches, wizards, and wiseacres who manufacture All-America teams have been governed by a hoary tradition that the football season ends on Thanksgiving Day, immediately after

now a tiny wire tells time!

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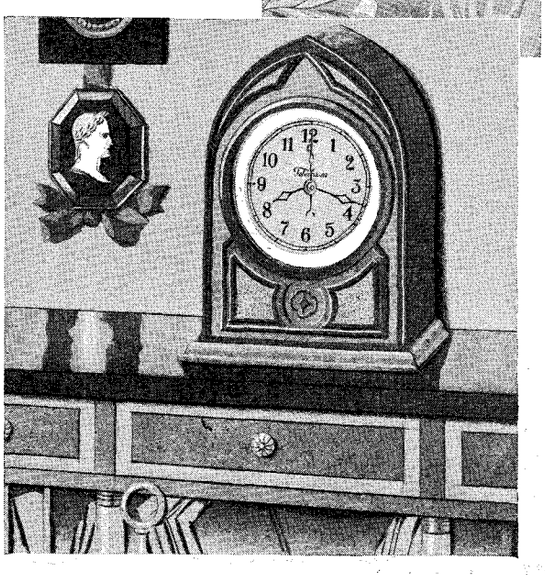
ADD TO THE OTHER WONDERS of this electric age, the accuracy of electric time! Over the same slender wire that now brings light and power, time will come to you . . . silent, precise, unquestioned . . . not for one day or eight, but for months and years . . . through Telechron Electric Clocks. • You can connect any Telechron with an electric outlet, set it and forget it. Its tiny motor is driven directly by impulses of alternating current from an infallible Telechron Master Clock at the power station. It eliminates completely the bother of winding, oiling, cleaning and regulating. And because it has no temperamental springs or escapements, like clocks that are merely *wound* by electricity, Telechron is immeasurably more accurate and efficient. Its word can't be questioned! • Telechron time has been made as decorative as it is dependable. And inexpensive too. There are period and modern models for every purpose. Skilfully designed, richly wrought of fine woods and metals. Clocks for mantel, desk or dressing-table. Some with chimes. Some with illuminated dials. Wall clocks, kitchen clocks, even alarm clocks. Two are pictured on this page. There are many more at your dealer's. He'll gladly display them. Prices range from $9.95 to $55.★ And every model provides the same uncanny accuracy! • Warren Telechron Company, Ashland, Massachusetts.

Telechron

electric time-keepers



right, above: *Madison, an attractive banjo clock in early-American design. Mahogany case with colored glass panels. Six-inch silvered dial. Height 32½". Price $50.*

right: *Cathedral, an inexpensive clock for desk or dressing-table. Gothic design. Bakelite case with mottled walnut finish. Three-inch silvered dial. Height 7 3/16". Price $9.95.*

★*The Revere Clock Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, produces grandfather's clocks and other distinguished examples of fine cabinetwork equipped with Telechron motors. Their prices range from $40 to $1200.*

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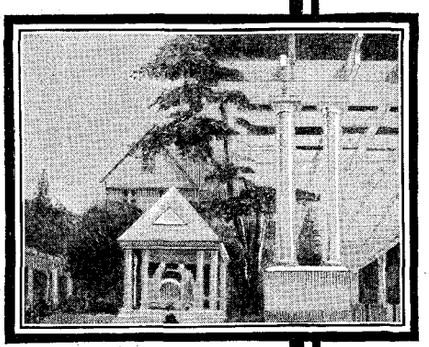
Water, like food, should be

MORE THAN SAFE

Who drinks 8 glasses a day—or more—of water?

Whose food is cooked by methods which conserve the mineral content?

Yet—water and minerals are elements vital to health and the lack of proper quantities and kinds is charged with many "deficiency" and "breakdown" conditions



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It is the common knowledge of these facts which has created a national market for Mountain Valley Mineral Water. This product of Nature, with its correct minerals in physiological balance and its delicious taste—is no longer only the recourse of invalids—it is the sole drinking water in increasing thousands of homes.

"Nature Intended" is the title of an important booklet, now ready—which tells "how to help the body rid itself of conditions that invite and intensify disease." Write to Mountain Valley Springs Company, Hot Springs, Arkansas or telephone the Mountain Valley Water Company in your city.

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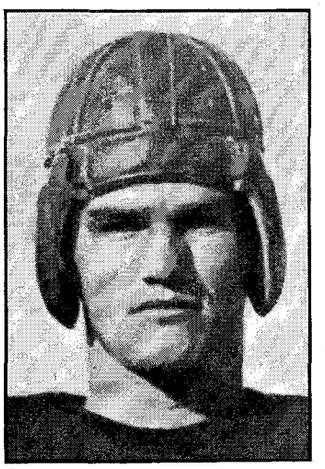
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

which they get to work with their higher mathematics, magical spells, or whatever process they use in turning out their All-America product. Now, however, the brilliant post-season played on the Pacific coast, in a series of games lasting up to the New Year, has begun to rock the Thanksgiving Day tradition to its foundations, and it seems high time for the wizards to turn their eyes to the Far West for an extra month or more, before working their white magic.

During the "regular" football season



Keystone

ARBELBIDE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RIGHT END

the South, Mid-West, and East met often enough to give experts a good idea of their comparative merits. But there was very little Far East-Far West conflict, and no sufficiently accurate measuring-rod by which to judge the merits of the two sections.

For example, during the 1929 gridiron season, some of the leading intersectional games between the East and Mid-West were those in which Notre Dame defeated U. S. C., Army defeated South Dakota, California defeated Pennsylvania, and Chicago defeated University of Washington—hardly enough to guide the most expert of experts under the present plan of announcing All-America teams as soon as possible after the end of the "regular" season.

The eleven teams digested by THE DIGEST were picked before the coast-season games were over, and our digest of them was made and in type before the slaughter of the Easterners on the Pacific coast was ended.

But it must be said to California critics that not all the All-America selectors were ignorant of Western teams. California players were named on seven of the eleven teams as follows: Walter Trumbull, of North American Newspaper Alliance, and the New York *Evening Post* chose Tappan

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of U. S. C.; the New York *Sun*, Lawrence Perry of Consolidated Press Association, and the Associated Press chose Schwartz of California; the All-America Board of Football picked Ackerman of St. Mary's and Tappan for the Christy Walsh syndicate; Walter Eckersall of the Chicago *Tribune* chose Barrager, of the University of Southern California.

Of the three New York papers that had All-Americas picked exclusively for themselves, *The Sun* and *The Evening Post* had California men, while *The Telegram* had none. The other teams either appeared in nationally circulated magazines or were widely syndicated.

This is what we discover about the men who picked the teams and the men they selected:

Grantland Rice's team, published in *Collier's*, had no California player. Mr. Rice is an Easterner. But he was aided by a board of advisers representing all sections of the country. One of these advisers was R. L. "Dink" Templeton of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*. According to *Collier's*, Mr. Templeton nominated only one player, Heinecke of Stanford. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Perry took cognizance of the West Coast. *Editor & Publisher* had a team picked by sports writers all over the country. There was no Californian on it. The All-America Board of Football, which had for one of its members "Pop" Warner of Stanford, had two Californians. The Associated Press had a Californian on its team, and there was one on Walter Eckersall's Chicago *Tribune* eleven.

Finally, in the Hearst consensus, which might have been expected to favor the coast, we find no California college or university represented. This team was named by more than two hundred experts, we are assured.

Some of the key positions on New York newspapers are held by loyal Californians and other Westerners. Among them are W. O. McGeehan of *The Herald Tribune*, Hype Igoe of *The Evening Journal*, and Damon Runyon of *The American*. The late lamented "Tad" of *The Evening Journal* was another. California football has received the highest praise from Eastern critics. After the Stanford-Army game, George Trevor, who journeyed to Palo Alto to witness it, wrote in the New York *Sun* these words, which might apply to Western football in general:

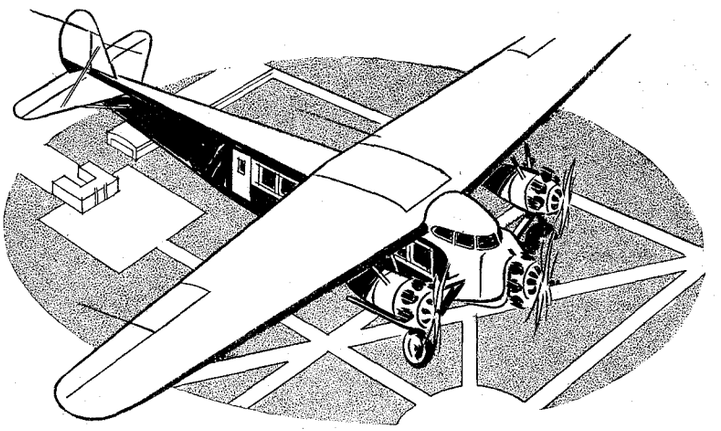
Army was simply overmatched. Stanford doesn't belong in the same league as West Point, if you will pardon the baseball metaphor. No Eastern team does. Let us face disagreeable facts without blinking. We Easterners simply don't breed the type of football players that grow out here on the Pacific.

The writer was ridiculed for saying this a year ago. We reiterate it now with double emphasis. The Army coaching staff unanimously agrees that no eleven they have ever faced before has the offensive drive and cunning of this Stanford eleven.

Only superlatives can adequately de-

SAN ANTONIO
America's Flying Center

NOT by accident did the United States government decide to build in San Antonio the greatest military air training center in the world—Randolph Field, "West Point of the Air,"—now under construction at an ultimate cost of $20,000,000, where future American aces will learn to fly. Randolph Field is the direct result of the army's success at famed Kelly and Brooks fields . . . . alma mater of American air fighters, mail pilots and commercial flyers since 1917 . . . . located in a climate ideal for flying the year around.



EVEN without Randolph Field, San Antonio has long been aviation headquarters for the army, with four great fields—Kelly, Brooks, Duncan and Dodd—providing both primary and advanced training. Since 1910, when army air forces here began with a youthful lieutenant and a dubious plane, this city has grown steadily in importance as a military air base.

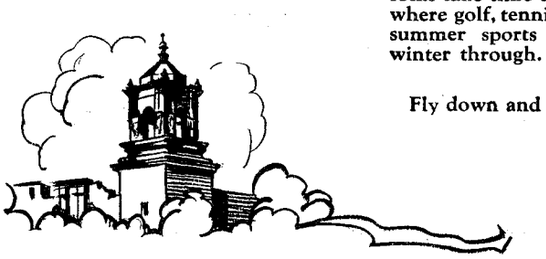
Geographic location and *climate* are the big factors . . . . climate which permits long hours of flying in the bright sunlight and the clear, blue sky of Texas, and enables the fledgling to try his wings without the handicap of strong winds, storms, fog, sleet and snow that less favored regions impose.

Commercial flying has grown apace. From an excellent municipal airport, passenger and mail planes travel the air routes radiating from San Antonio and linking it closely to the nation at large.

But San Antonio is more than the flying center of America. It

is the mother city of South and West Texas—the country's last great frontier. Two hundred years ago San Antonio was an outpost of Spanish colonization. Today it is a modern city of 300,000, retaining an old-world charm plus the countless opportunities that a growing, progressive city offers. Here is a happy community where folks take time to really live . . . . where golf, tennis, polo and other summer sports are played the winter through.

Fly down and see!



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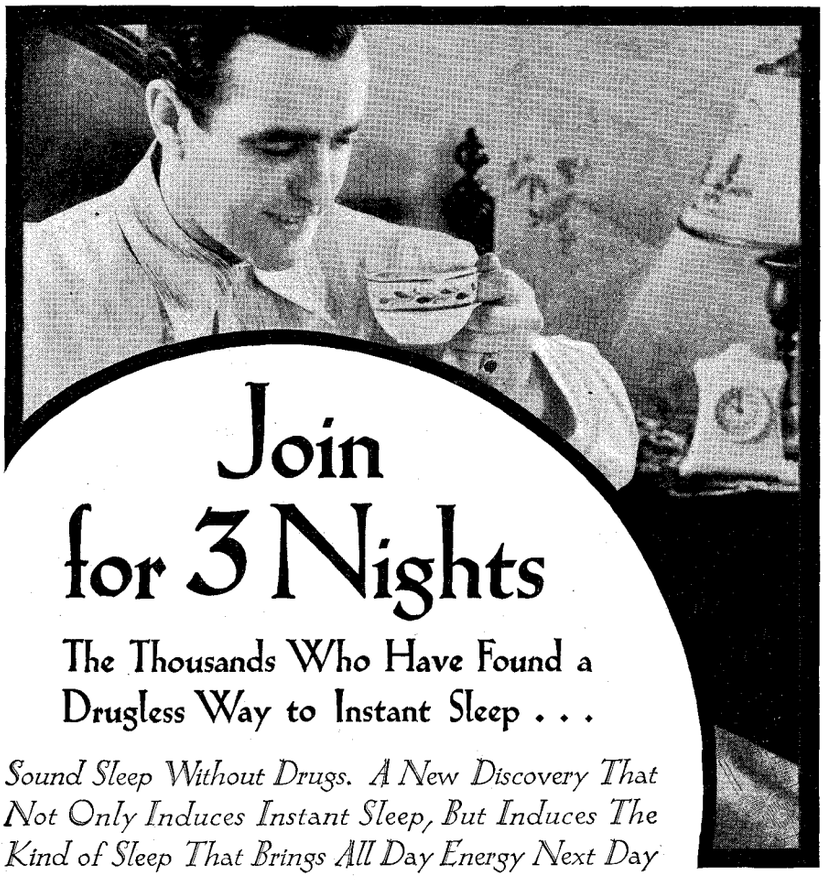

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YOU fall asleep almost instantly you go to bed. And all the next day, teem with new energy and "pep". You look and feel like a different person.

On doctors' advice, millions employ this new way. For it is as free of drugs as the bread you eat or the milk you drink. And does far more than simply induce sleep! *It rebuilds your wasted tissues while you sleep.*

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First, it induces sleep. You get sound, natural sleep a few minutes after you go to bed.

Then, *while* you sleep, its peculiar dietetic properties resupply your system with the energy lost the previous, active day. For it contains, in easily digested form, practically EVERY building element necessary to energy. And thus provides the *kind of sleep that rebuilds and rejuvenates.*

You can take it night after night and not only not form a habit, as with drugs, but build up your health as well.

Do you wonder then, that people are flocking to its use? New to America, Ovaltine is being recommended by over 20,000 doctors. Used for 30 years in Europe, its use has spread to over 54 different nations. It marks one of the most important scientific findings of its time.

Accept Test

Doctors urge it not only for sleeplessness, but for all nervous and run-down conditions. They recommend it, too, for nervous, underweight children. Thousands take it during the day, too, to relieve fatigue. A few weeks' use will make an amazing difference in the way you feel.

Believe or not what people claim for Ovaltine—but *try it.* Try it without delay. Start tonight. Just phone your druggist or grocer now—ask for a can of Ovaltine. Or use coupon below for 3-day test supply.

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Make this experiment. Drink a cup of Hot Ovaltine before retiring, for three nights. Note how quickly you go to sleep; how refreshed you feel when you awaken; your unlimited energy next day. Mail coupon with 10c for a 3-day introductory package.

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scribe this amazing team. Before the game began we had no doubt that it was the strongest offensive unit in America. Nothing that happened in the Palo Alto Stadium tended to shake that conviction.

As Warner's men played against California and Army they were as nearly irresistible as any football team can be.

FIGHTING FOR FIGHTING'S SAKE RULES THE PARIS PRIZE-RING

AN ARMENIAN was fighting a Frenchman in the ring. Another Armenian was trying to fight two Frenchmen in the audience. The second Armenian, "a slim, wild-eyed young man in a derby hat, implored both the Frenchmen to step outside," we read. "A gendarme put his hand on the Armenian's shoulder. The Armenian took off his hat politely to the gendarme to show him that he respected him personally and the force of the law he represented, and then went right on abusing the two Frenchmen at the top of his voice. The gendarme, certain that they would not actually fight, shrugged his shoulders and walked away," Morley Callaghan, novelist, tells us in the Baltimore *Sun*. He is describing a pleasant evening of prize-fights at a Paris sporting club.

The French fans love fighting for fighting's sake, according to Mr. Callaghan. Altho the bouts he witnessed may seem to Americans to be strongly tinged with the comic, he believes that this love of fisticuffs is going to produce champions. As for this Armenian-French bout, the main one of the evening, Mr. Callaghan writes further:

In the third round both fighters were covered with blood, but the Armenian was winning clearly. Then Bernstein, the rotund, amiable and curly-haired referee, warned the French boxer for butting with his head. Some one in the back seats at the side of the ring, which wasn't more than ten paces away, reviled Bernstein and all his race.

At the end of the round Bernstein went over to the ropes, leaned on them, and in a mild voice began to make a speech. My friend the painter translated the idiom for me. Bernstein wasn't quite sure who had reviled him, but he went on to explain without passion that whoever had yelled at him was of very doubtful parentage, in fact the descendant of a whole family of pigs. Finally he offered to fight a round in the ring with his detractor, upon the completion of the main bout.

The crowd cheered. But the bell for the next round sounded and the two men were fighting hard again, tho Bernstein was still leaning against the ropes, talking to the crowd. All that round he leaned against the ropes, hardly watching the fighters at all, occasionally glancing at them out of the corners of his eyes. Two or three times he abruptly tossed a few withering remarks in the direction of his antagonist, for he could not concentrate on the fight. This

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does not mean that he is not a good referee. He is very good. The fighters had so much respect for him they obeyed him instinctively, even when his back was turned to them.

Some one, standing up, yelled out that he was giving a prize of fifty francs to the French fighter. The Armenian in the derby hat yelled excitedly that he would give fifty francs to his compatriot in the ring. Turning around that all might see, he rolled the fifty-franc note into a ball, and threw it into the ring. Some one else yelled that he was giving fifty francs to the Frenchman. More calmly this time, the slender Armenian took off his hat, bowed, took another fifty-franc note from his pocket and tossed it into the ring. The crowd applauded him, laughing at him. Within the next few minutes the French fighter was given three more prizes of fifty francs. The Armenian in the blue coat and the derby hat was very crestfallen because he had no more money to throw away. It was too bad, because his compatriot in the ring was fighting magnificently, and deserved all the money. Fortunately, some Frenchman, making an international gesture, shouted his willingness to give fifty francs for the Armenian fighter. The slim young man, standing up abruptly, clapt his hands enthusiastically, bowing to the donor. He did the same thing every time any one offered any money to the Armenian.

At the end of the fight the French fighter had won in prizes twelve dollars, and the Armenian had collected ten dollars. I don't know the size of the purse they were fighting for. The Armenian won the fight.

At one time, the writer tells us, "boxing supremacy was an undeniable part of the Anglo-Saxon tradition." Then, we are told:

There seemed little likelihood of the French ever seriously challenging the supremacy of the English-speaking peoples. One always thought of them as dancers rather than boxers, tho there was a rumor that they fought boxing matches like ballet dancers, kicking each other on the chin.

Then they produced one champion light-heavyweight, Georges Carpentier. He was almost a novelty as a champion, because he was a Frenchman. But the late featherweight champion of the world, André Routis, is a Frenchman. The late Tex Rickard named Emile Pladner the best flyweight in the world.

Where are the French boxers coming from? What is the system that produces them? I asked a friend of mine, a painter, and an old resident of Paris these last twenty years, and he took me to the National Sporting Club, near the old Porte St. Denis, where all the new professionals and many of the amateurs fight on the same card.

They don't box here—they fight. If either one of the contestants is a bit inclined to make it an exhibition of sparring, the crowd howls, the official quickly intervenes, and the fight is over. If one is eager to see a very good bout, he must wait till the end of the evening when the principals come on, but any one who is interested in the growth and development of boxing in the country finds the main interest in the preliminaries. After all, one can see a fair exhibition of boxing in almost any city in America. Only here can you see a carnival of fisticuffs somewhat like a Roman holiday.

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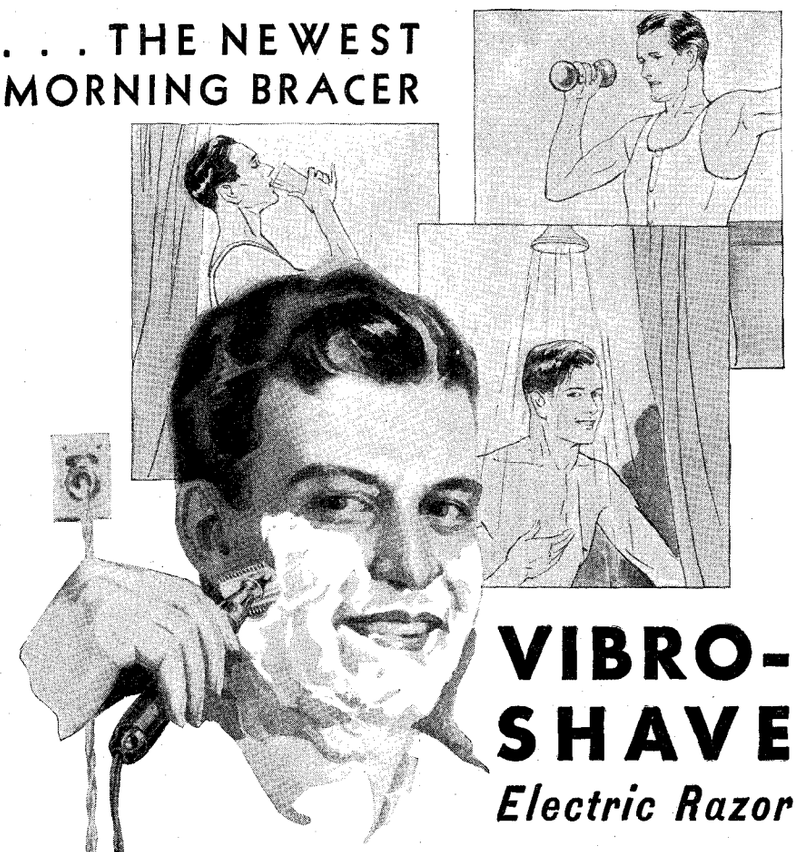

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A morning VIBRO-SHAVE is as refreshing as a drink of cold water, as welcome as the proverbial shower. It is enthusiastically endorsed by men who keep themselves "fit." Its action is scientifically correct, massaging the tired facial muscles and nerves, revitalizing the tissue. It preserves youthful appearance, prevents sore patches, raw red spots, and shaving troubles. And instead of the usual after-burn, your face feels fresh and cool.

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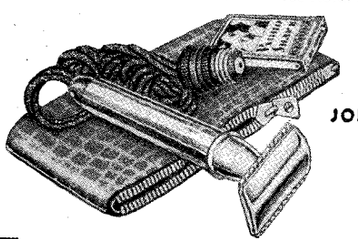

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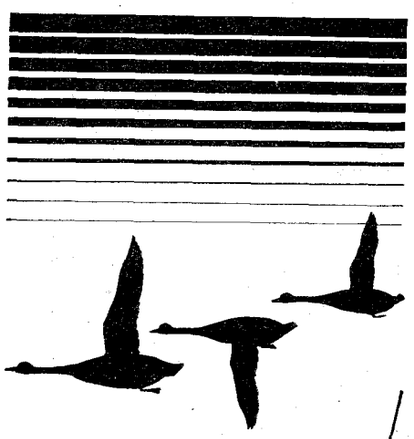

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

1930 AS A TEN-BILLION-DOLLAR BUILDING YEAR

THAT "building construction is the basis of prosperity in a larger way than any other line of activity," as one newspaper writer puts it, is a widely accepted fact.

Therefore, the welcome estimates of increased expenditures for building during the current year loom large in the anxious minds of business forecasters.

Building, of course, plays a leading part in the Government's plans for stimulating industry. Just before the Washington meeting of representatives of some sixty trade associations connected with construction, Secretary of Commerce Lamont gave out the estimate that expenditures for construction and maintenance of public works and for public-utility extension programs will reach the record figure of $7,000,000,000 this year—and this does not take in private residential and industrial building, on which over $3,000,000,000 was spent last year. "The effect of a nine- to ten-billion-dollar building year on the industry and prosperity of the United States is almost incalculable," observes one press correspondent.

Altho building activities last year fell below the average of the past five years, the Copper and Brass Research Association sees many signs of increased activity in 1930 which may establish a new all-time construction record, and it makes an estimate for the year of total construction worth $9,000,000,000. Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the F. W. Dodge Corporation, a notable authority on building, estimates, according to the New York *Evening Post*, that this year's construction expenditures will reach $8,435,000,000 as against $7,810,000,000 in 1929. E. J. Harding, assistant general manager of the Associated General Contractors of America, is quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce* as expecting some increase in building activity in 1930 over the volume of 1929. Mr. Harding thinks it too early for a definite figure, but says that estimates from his association range from $7,500,000,000 to between $9,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000. And so it goes. The statistical authorities differ by a few billions, as they use such different bases for computation, but the sums mentioned give an idea of the magnitude of our construction industry and its important rôle in our economic scheme of things.

Before going on with some figures comparing the records of last year with the estimates of this, it may be interesting to note what one research authority, the Editorial Research Reports of Washington, says about the place held by the construction industry in the industrial world:

The total value of construction work carried out annually has been estimated at from $7,000,000,000 to $9,000,000,000, which compares with about $6,500,000,000 as the gross operating revenue of all railroads in the United States, and something over $3,000,000,000 as the annual output of motor-vehicles.

Probably more wages are paid in the building industry during a year than in any other, since wages make up a relatively large proportion of the total cost of the product—a conservative estimate is 40 per cent. The number of employees is even larger than wages paid indicate, since there are considerable seasonal fluctuations in the volume of employment offered, in spite of efforts toward greater stability. The influence of the industry upon general employment conditions is increased by its broad geographical distribution and the consecutive arrangement of work. Wherever any building project is undertaken, gangs of excavators, bricklayers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbers, and other workers are gathered from the surrounding localities in turn. A general decline in the volume of building diminishes the amount of employment for all of them and affects the purchasing power of a considerable proportion of the population.

Moreover, building makes demands upon the output of a large number of other important industries. Producers of such materials as brick, cement, tile, and plumbing supplies sell practically all of their output to builders. About 60 per cent. of all lumber goes into construction, and about 15 per cent. of the total steel output. Glass and paint are sold in large quantities to builders, and such products as furniture and other household goods are indirectly dependent upon the amount of residential construction. Certain of these industries have already felt the effect of declining construction. Orders for lumber are reported to be behind production, and window-glass production has been curtailed. The cement industry is in a more favorable position since other than residential building makes the larger relative use of this material. Structural steel orders, likewise, remain high.

Whatever the next few months may show with regard to building, the statistics of the industry will be watched with great care by all who are attempting to foresee the immediate future of the general business and industrial situation, particularly since the building-contract figures themselves are a forecast rather than a record of conditions within the construction industry.

An estimate of building requirements for 1930 has recently been presented by the Copper and Brass Research Association in its annual building survey. It is asserted that "as long as our population continues to grow and our standards of living to better, no more than temporary recessions of building activity need be anticipated." It seems to this authority that more money will be available for construction purposes this year because of the large sums that have been taken out of

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"He marched straight ahead toward his goal of independence—as long as he invested *Reasonably*"

CHAS. D. DOCTOR, President of the Elizabethport Banking Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey, points out the striking contrast between reasonable and unreasonable investing in the life of his friend, Mr. G . . .

"He threw wisdom to the winds and took a plunge."

"WHENEVER a man or woman comes into the bank to tell me of one more sure-fire, quick-profit opportunity, I think of my good friend, Mr. G. . . .

"He was an able, lovable man with a substantial professional practice. He saved steadily and for years I guided his investments into sound, conservative channels.

"He marched straight ahead. Every year his investments grew and he took a few long strides toward his goal of financial independence. He bought his own home—educated his children—owned some very fine horses.

"Then, just as he had within his grasp a comfortable, secondary income, he met up with a man who had made a little money *quickly*.

"The talk of this man seemed to dazzle Mr. G. . . . he threw wisdom to the winds and took a plunge into a highly speculative venture.

"Well—from then on it was the old, sad story of sending good money after bad—a series of *unreasonable* expectations and heartbreaking disappointments—right down to the end.

"I often tell people who are trying to get rich in one year about Mr. G. . . . , for such misfortunes as his are so *unnecessary*.

"As I reminded one of our depositors today, 'Very few people ever made any money at gambling that they didn't lose later on. The safe way to conserve one's funds and acquire a competency is to put your money in a good, well-managed bank until you have enough to invest; then consult your banker and he will suggest investments of unquestionable merit which meet your particular needs.'"

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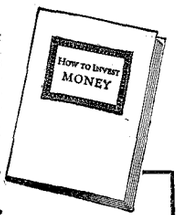

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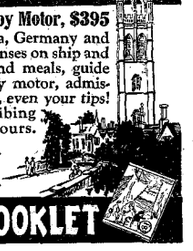

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

stock-market speculation, and we are given the following estimate of construction requirements for 1929 and those of 1930:

1. Housings to care for a population increase of 1,650,000:	
In cities over 30,000	$690,000,000
In cities between 2,500 and 30,000	366,000,000
In rural communities	115,000,000
On farms	92,000,000
Total housings	$1,263,000,000
2. Other construction to accommodate population increase (based on relative percentage of last *nine* years)	1,150,000,000
3. Replacement of buildings destroyed by fire and storm	500,000,000
4. Replacement for obsolescence major repairs and alterations (recorded)	3,850,000,000
5. Repairs and alterations (unrecorded)	500,000,000
Total building requirement	$7,263,000,000
6. Public works	1,500,000,000
Total 1930 construction	$8,763,000,000

The same authority presents this comparison between the estimated building requirements of 1929 and 1930:

(Values in millions of dollars)

	1929		*1930*	
CLASSES	*Value*	*Per Cent.*	*Value*	*Per Cent*
Commercial	1,182	18.5	1,162	16.0
Hospitals and institutions	193	3.0	202	2.8
Hotels	157	2.5	167	2.3
Residential	2,979	47.0	3,815	52.5
Industrial	905	14.3	820	11.3
Public	150	2.4	145	2.0
Recreational	169	2.7	218	3.0
Religious	132	2.1	174	2.4
Educational	476	7.5	560	7.7
Total	6,343	100.0	7,263	100.0

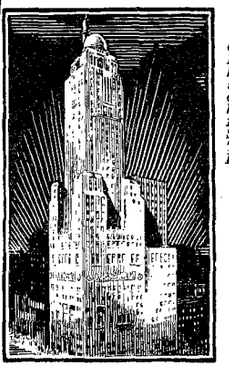
It must be admitted that not all the prophets in this field are overoptimistic. A statement from S. W. Straus and Company, commenting on declining totals of building-permits issued in the last weeks of 1929, notes that "the period of high money, extending back over two years or more, followed by the crash in Wall Street in October and November, have affected adversely general building progress throughout the country." But it is "expected that a turn for the better in building operations will be forthcoming by mid-year, or possibly earlier." The most pessimistic of recent statements on the subject comes from the Brookmire Economic Service:

Evidence that the decline in building will soon be checked is not conclusive.

Progress toward more favorable conditions is reflected in the better bond market, but further improvement could be desired in the general financial situation, and in the real-estate markets. Urgent need for building exists in no quarter. Costs should decline further and rents stabilize. If temporary recovery should occur this winter in general business, it could cause sufficient improvement in sentiment to bring out a few projects; but it will probably be late in the year before any sustained revival of building can be witnessed. The total volume of construction in 1930 will be below the 1929 figure, possibly by a considerable margin.

The lack of unanimity on building prospects impresses *The Southern Lumberman* (Nashville), which comes to the conclusion that:

As usual, the truth probably lies between the two extremes; and a sifting of all the evidence seems to indicate that 1930 will



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be a year in which there will be enough building to maintain a fair level of business, but not enough to aggregate anything like a boom.

"No one seems to have an exaggerated opinion as to either the prospective prosperity or its reverse during the next twelve months," writes Allen E. Beals in *The Dow Service Daily Building Reports*, as he calls attention to various factors serving "to brighten the dark corners of gloom and pessimism, on the one hand, and to restrain reckless optimism, on the other."

Discussing the F. W. Dodge reports showing that gains in industrial and commercial building for 1929 were overbalanced by a 29 per cent. loss in residential building, the Cambridge Associates of Boston say:

Present opinion in the industry favors the view that 1930 will reverse 1929's history. The high rate of industrial activity necessitated new building of that type during 1929, regardless of high interest rates. Also, the ease of new stock financing made it possible to raise the necessary capital for commercial purposes easily. But with the steadier rate of activity which is predicted for the first part of 1930, it is believed that commercial building will probably be less in that year.

In the residential-building field the opposite is true. High interest rates, and overbuilding in 1928 combined to bring about a reduction in 1929. Both of these factors are now relieved, and a great increase in home building is now predicted.

Residential building outweighs the other classes in point of volume, so that if the trend is upward in this division during 1930, total building for the year will show a gain of approximately 7 per cent.

The stock-market break is brought up as an encouraging factor in the building situation by *The American Builder* (Chicago):

The great stock-market speculation probably hurt the building industry more than any other, and its collapse, after its temporary effects have passed, should have a more beneficial and stimulating effect upon the building industry than upon any other.

It is unanimously agreed by economists and business leaders that the great "bull" stock market had an adverse effect upon construction activities. The enormous amount of speculation in corporation stocks that developed, and the unprecedented heights to which prices of stocks advanced, tied up a vast amount of capital in loans secured directly from brokers and indirectly from the banks and other sources. The tying up of this vast amount of capital caused a large increase in rates of interest. This increased the cost of raising capital for construction work of all kinds, and was largely, if not mainly, responsible for the decline in construction work that occurred in 1929.

There has been already a decline of about $3,500,000,000 in the amount of capital tied up in stock-market speculation. This capital has flowed from the offices of the brokers into the banks. It is seeking and must seek investment. Its transfer from brokers' offices to the banks already has reduced interest rates. Consequently, money can now be borrowed at lower

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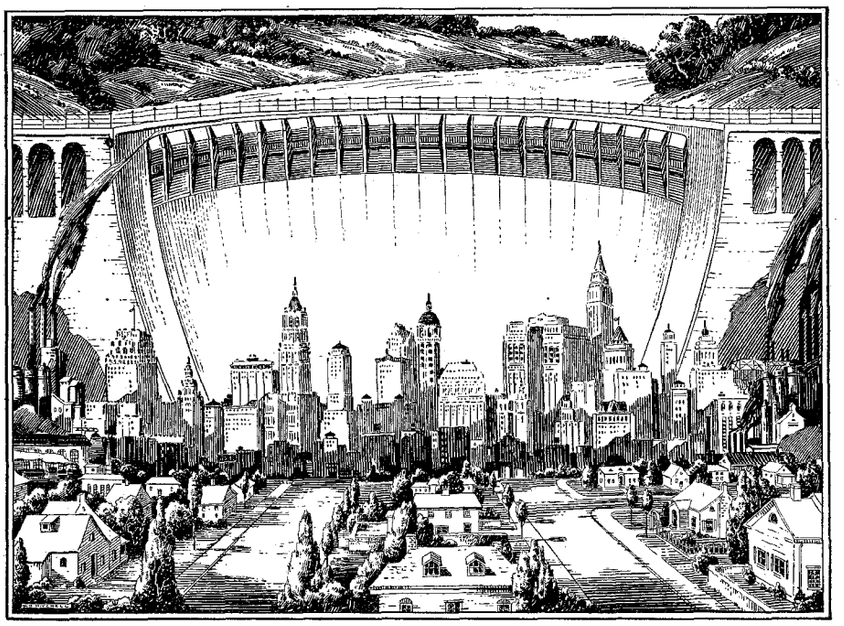

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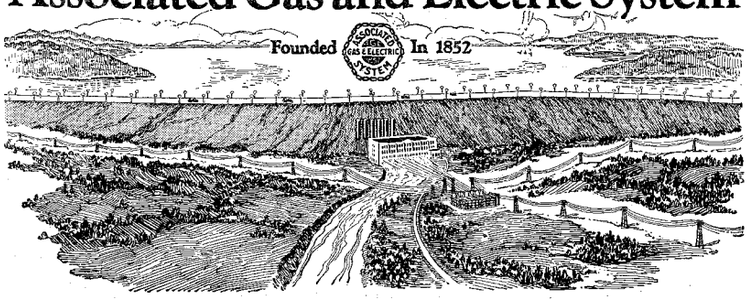

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Increase over previous year	10.6%
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*All properties 12 months ended November 30, 1929.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

interest rates for building construction than has been possible for a long time.

The impression that the country is overbuilt seems unfounded to the National Association of Real Estate Boards, which concludes, after a careful nation-wide survey, that "the family home and the business property have at present a healthy ratio of supply and demand throughout the country as a whole."

The labor and building-material angles are touched on as follows by Vincent Cullen, vice-president of the National Surety Company, in a statement quoted by the New York *Times:*

For the first few weeks of this year labor will be cheap and plentiful. With the coming of spring, however, labor will be increasingly in demand, unemployment will drop, and every one will be busy. Materials will be cheap until the law of supply and demand gets into full swing. To-day it is possible to buy materials at a fair price. But when the large program for construction gets under way, prices for materials will harden. Interest rates will be fairly low, and money will be plentiful for sound, constructive work.

THE FARMER'S FAR-FLUNG NATIONAL MARKET

FAST transportation facilities and the large efficient organizations of producers combine to give the farmer in each section a market in every part of the country, distance being no longer a limiting factor. As *The New England Homestead* (Springfield, Mass.) puts it, "New Jersey vies with California and Maine with Idaho in much the same fashion that farmers in the same State competed with each other for markets a decade ago; the race to-day is not to the swift, but to those who produce most economically and with full attention to quality." The observation is occasioned by figures sent out by the Bureau of Railway Economics, showing the sources from which the sixty-six principal markets in the United States received their fresh fruits and vegetables during 1928. It seems that:

New York City, as would be expected, is the largest market for the eighteen principal fruits and vegetables considered. It was largest not only for all products combined, but also largest for each of the individual products. During 1928 more than 125,500 cars were unloaded there, or approximately one-fifth of all the cars received at the sixty-six principal markets. Chicago ranked second with 64,410 cars, Boston third with 36,839 cars, with Philadelphia, Detroit and Pittsburgh following in order.

The variety of sources from which each of these sixty-six cities receives its supplies is taken as an indication of what fast refrigerator transportation is doing to broaden the farmers' markets—"Cleveland and Detroit alone receive supplies from

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forty-four States, New York and Chicago from forty-three, and Boston from forty-two States." Taking up these figures from still another angle, the Massachusetts farm weekly calls attention to the large number of markets reached by our chief producing areas:

Produce from California, Arizona and Washington reached all of the sixty-six markets, while that from Texas reached sixty-five, and that from Florida reached sixty-four. Colorado, Oregon, Idaho, Arkansas, and Louisiana also rank high as areas shipping to virtually all of the major market cities. California was easily the largest contributor, furnishing 184,225 carloads, compared to Florida's second-place position with 57,895 carloads. Maine goes on record with 24,600 carloads, and it should require no more than one guess to name the product that made up the entire content of those 24,000 cars.

PASSING OF THE HAIKWAN TAEL

EXCEPT for the cross-word puzzlers, few persons outside of China have ever heard of the Haikwan tael; but, observes the New York *Herald Tribune*, "every one who does business in China knows and curses it." The remark is occasioned by the news that the Chinese Government is abandoning this monetary unit. As the New York daily proceeds:

For more than half a century customs duties in China have been payable in Haikwan taels, and since the tael does not exist, that made things difficult. The Haikwan tael is a fictitious money unit, equivalent to 583.3 grains of silver 1,000 fine. All China's foreign-trade statistics have been calculated in this non-existent currency. To add to the Oriental confusion, internal taxes are paid in Kuping taels, which contain, or would contain if they really existed, 9.4 fewer grains of silver; and most North Chinese trade has been done in terms of the Shanghai tael, which is considerably less fine.

Beginning February 1, Finance Minister T. V. Soong of the Nanking Government announces, customs duties in China will be payable in gold units equivalent to forty cents of the American dollar. Since the Nanking Government controls the main ports of entry to China, its decree will be effective, and the beginning may be made of a great reform in China. For if China ever gets to the point where a silver dollar minted in Canton is as good as and the same as a silver dollar minted in Tientsin, where five twenty-cent silver pieces are as good as one silver dollar, and where people tot up their accounts in the kind of money they use to buy goods—none of these things are true in China to-day—economic life in China will have made a long step forward.

And not even the cross-word puzzlers will really object. For they can continue using the word tael, and knowing as little about it as they do about the equally famous "Anglo-Saxon money of account," the good old "ora."

Raising the Ante.—SON—"Give me a dime, Dad."

DAD—"Don't you think you're a pretty big boy to ask for a dime?"

"Maybe so. Give me a dollar then."—*Capper's Weekly.*

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

January 15.—The unemployment situation causes Communist riots in several cities in Germany, resulting in the death of five people.

The German delegates to the conference at The Hague formally admit the right of the creditor nations to "resume full liberty of action" in the event that Germany defaults in payment of her debts.

January 16.—The Council of the League of Nations ends its fifty-eighth session, and Foreign Minister François Zaleski of Poland, acting President, marks the tenth anniversary of the first meeting of the League by an appropriate tribute to Leon Bourgeois, the League's first President, and to Woodrow Wilson, and says that the decade "has been marked by constant progress."

January 17.—The American delegation to the five-Power naval conference arrives in London, and Secretary of State Stimson, head of the delegation, holds a long conference with Prime Minister MacDonald.

January 20.—Representatives of fifteen nations and three dominions sign the Young plan at The Hague, thus ending more than ten years of reparations negotiations with Germany and other Central Powers. The United States has already reached a separate reparations agreement with Germany.

Secretary of State Stimson, head of the United States delegation to the London Naval Conference, addressing the delegates at a dinner in London, pledges the nation's faith, and asks that all the problems be approached with the utmost frankness.

January 21.—King George opens the Five-Power Naval Conference in London with an address broadcast over the world, to which responses are made by the heads of the delegations present.

Under a court decision, the executors of the late General Bramwell Booth are directed to hand over the Salvation Army trust to Gen. Edward J. Higgins, successor to General Booth.

DOMESTIC

January 15.—Hundreds flee from the overflow of the Wabash River in southern Indiana, and National Guard troops are ordered out to protect weakened dams at Hazelton.

Speaker Manuel Roxas and Pedro Gil, minority leader, of the Philippine House, plead before the Senate Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs for Philippine independence, Speaker Roxas saying that "further delay can serve no useful purpose and can benefit neither the United States nor the Philippine Islands."

January 16.—The Senate adopts, 48 to 38, the Harrison amendment to the sugar schedule of the tariff bill, continuing the rates of the existing law, amounting to 1.76 cents a pound on Cuban sugar and 2.20 cents on world sugar.

The National Lutheran Council lays plans for the organization of a world federation of Lutheran churches, with headquarters in New York. The Lutheran church membership is put at 81,000,000.

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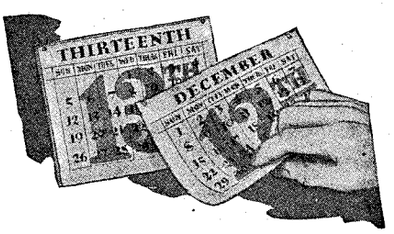

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Dr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Prohibition, marks the tenth anniversary of Prohibition by reporting that "substantial progress has been made" and that "tremendous economic advance" has resulted.

The Association of American Colleges, meeting in Washington, adopts a resolution urging each college to make a thorough survey of its own athletic conditions, in the light of the Carnegie report.

January 17.—Representative William I. Sirovich, New York, presents a resolution calling for an investigation of the course of the Prohibition Administrator of New York and his agents to determine "why the law is being openly flaunted" in that city.

The Senate rejects, 54 to 22, Senator Howell's amendment to the tariff bill providing for the payment of a bounty of 44-100ths of a cent a pound on sugar, 90 per cent. to go to the beet and cane raisers, and 10 per cent. to the refiners.

Dr. J. M. Doran, Prohibition Commissioner, addressing the Anti-Saloon League convention in Detroit, says that the Coast Guard, the Customs and the Bureau of Prohibition "will use arms whenever necessary in self-defense to carry out the duties under which they have taken their oaths of office."

January 18.—The House places an allotment of $15,000,000 for the Prohibition unit in the Treasury-Post-office appropriation bill, defeats an effort to change the methods of denaturing industrial alcohol, declines to vote $300,000,000 for enforcing the Volstead Law, and puts through an allowance of $50,000 for government dry propaganda.

Five hundred families evacuate their homes when the St. Francis River levee breaks and the flood sweeps over 50,000 acres in southeastern Missouri and northeastern Arkansas.

The Rev. Dr. F. Scott McBride is reelected General Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

January 19.—Expenditures for construction and maintenance of public works and for public-utilities extension programs will reach $7,000,000,000 in 1930, Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, estimates.

Fourteen passengers and two pilots of a Transcontinental Air Transport-Maddux Lines airplane are killed when it crashes near Oceanside, California.

January 20.—Representative Mary T. Norton, Democrat, New Jersey, offers a resolution to authorize a poll on the retention or abolition of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Ralph H. Booth, of Michigan, President of the Booth Newspapers, Inc., is nominated by President Hoover to be Minister to Denmark.

January 21.—The Department of Labor reports that for the first time since the speculative market crisis employment has increased substantially, showing improvement throughout the country.

Source of the Hot Air.—Freedonia, where General Lafayette tarried for some time on his visit to the United States in 1825, in order to see a natural-gas fire which was the wonder of its day, and which has given to the country a long line of distinguished publishers and engineers.—*Metalcraft.*

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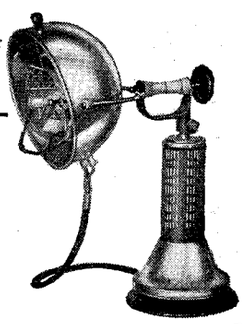

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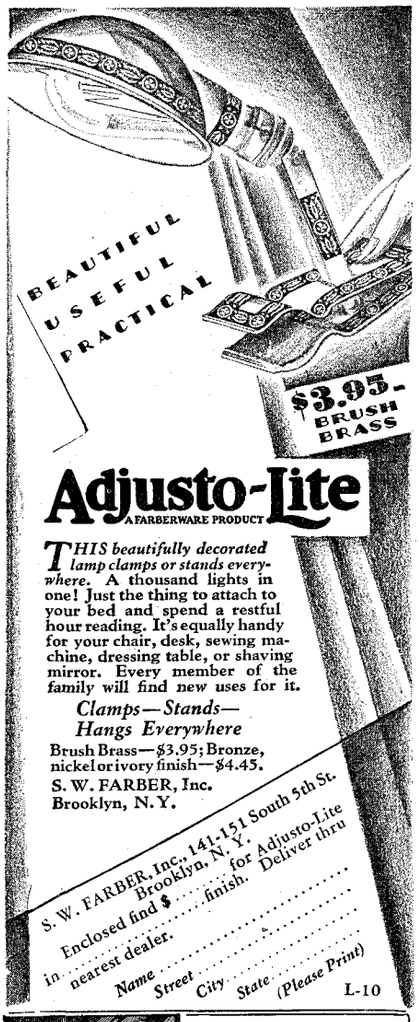

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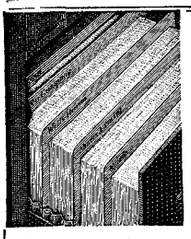

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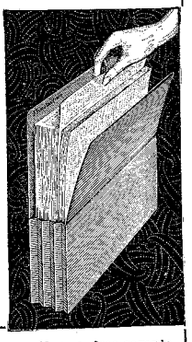

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In the Swim.—MOTHER—"Now, do you know where bad little girls go to?"

MOLLY—"Oh, yes—they go almost everywhere."—*Everybody's Weekly (London).*

Where's Mr. Edison?—Fountain-pens now have every needed improvement except a contrivance to bark when they are placed in the wrong pocket.—*Portland Evening Express.*

Parking Jam.—FATHER—"I hear you are always at the bottom of the class. Can't you get another place?"

SON—"No, all the others are taken."—*Fort William Times-Journal.*

Where They Often Bloom.—TEACHER—"Jakie give a sentence using the word deceit."

JAKIE—"I wear pants with patches on de seat."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Victim Identified.—KIT—"But anyway, dear, we must give Jack credit for getting her a nice engagement ring."

KAT—"Oh, no, we needn't—the jeweler's given him credit for that."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Life Is Like That.—SHE—"Have you any poor relations?"

HE—"Not one that I know."

SHE—"Have you rich relations?"

HE—"Not one that knows me."—*Faun (Vienna).*

High, Wide and Handsome.—PLEBE—"Do you make life-size enlargements from snapshots?"

PHOTOGRAPHER—"That's our specialty."

"Fine; here's a picture I took of the Grand Canyon."—*Annapolis Log.*

Getting It Straight.—MRS. BABBAGE—"She's divorcing him for desertion, isn't she, dear?"

MRS. BARENIP—"Oh, dear no, Mrs. Babbage! She's suing him for destitution of convivial rights!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Putting Him Wise.—"You know, dad, he always said he'd never marry until the right girl came along."

"Well, how does he know you are the right one?"

"Oh, I told him I was."—*Tit-Bits.*

By the Light of the Moon.—TEACHER—"When was Rome built?"

PERCY—"At night."

TEACHER—"Who told you that?"

PERCY—"You did. You said Rome wasn't built in a day."—*Boston Transcript.*

Entranced Buddha.—FARMER HAYE—"That Jones boy who used to work for you wants me to give him a job. Is he steady?"

FARMER SEEDE—"Well, if he was any steadier he'd be motionless."—*Union Pacific Magazine.*

Well-Known Racket.—EDNA—"No Clarence, I won't marry you but I'll be a sister to you."

CLARENCE—"Not on your life, you won't. I can't afford it. I already have one sister who swipes my collars, socks, ties, chewing-gum and cigarets."—*Pathfinder.*

SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Tender Spot?—Boy, 9, bitten by dog on week-end.—*White Plains (N. Y.) paper.*

Dress Reform.—Miss Louise Clark was attired in a moral pink colored chiffon dress.—*Pueblo Chieftain.*

Waking Up.—I will exchange a Simmons day-bed and mattress for a secretary.—*Ad in the Tulsa Daily World.*

Laundered Hair Shirt.—
THE PRESIDENT'S DAY
9:45 A.M.—Senator Smooth (Rep.), of Utah, called.—*United States Daily.*

Life of the Funeral.—
EXCITED PREMIER
BURIED IN BULGARIA
—*Fort Worth Record-Telegram.*

Boys Who Made Good.—Going down the bay to meet the *Bremen* was Harold Bee, of the firm of Bee & Blank, publicity advisors to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.—*New York World.*

Militant Finance.—Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, gave his personal attention to the killing of three rum-runners in Narragansett Bay last Sunday.—*Boston Transcript.*

Economy With a Kick—
Utilities to Spend
$,000,000,000 in
1930, Hoover Told
—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Tariff, Tariff, Who's Got the Tariff?—What is the derivation and meaning of the name Erwin?

It is English from the Anglo-Saxon and means tariff act of 1909?—*Columbus Citizen.*

Bumper Goldenrod Crop.—In Wisconsin alone between 12,000 and 13,000 tires and tubes are manufactured each year. This is enough in one year to supply each car in the State with four tires and a spare, and then have over 300,000 left for replacements.—*Plattsville (Wis.) Journal.*

Smashing the Thirteenth Amendment.—J. H. —— was aboard the vessel with his wife. He negotiated her sale and intended to personally turn her over to the new owners.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

CHRISTMAS SALE OF
METHODIST WOMEN
AT WEST-SIDE CHURCH
—*Springfield (Mass.) Daily News.*

There Ought to Be a Law.—President von Hindenburg, who is an old friend of Field-Marshal Mackensen, had him for luncheon to-day.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

For the first time since his long illness began, King George to-day partook of game which he had shot himself. The game for his dinner to-night came from his first day of shooting, during which he bagged six brace of peasants.—*New York Times.*

Neat, quick girl wanted for lunch.—*San Diego Union.*

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